The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 42

ON THE BRINK OF WAR

General Lee and All Consular Officers in Cuba Have Been Recalled.

WILL LEAVE HAVANA TODAY

Recalling Lee Almost Equivalent to Active Hostilities.

ALL EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON

The Utmost Commotion Among Members of Congress.

DEMAND FREEDOM OF CUBA

Nothing But Recognition of Cuban Independence Will Appease the Legislators—House Republicans Opposed to Delay, Hold a Conference and Speeches Made in Favor of Vigorous Action, Should the President's Message Not Meet Expectations—Babcock of Wisconsin Makes a Speech.

FITZ-HUGH LEE.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Herald's Washington special says orders were sent to Consul-General Lee late last night to leave Havana at the earliest possible moment.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Attorney-General Griggs stated at 11:30 o'clock this morning he understood Lee would leave Havana today.

Whether all Americans would be gotten out of Cuba at this time he was not sure but an official is credited with stating that all of them would leave today.

Neither the foreign affairs committee of either house will support a resolution that does not declare for the independence of Cuba in some form, said a member of the foreign affairs committee after the committee met today, and added, as far as possible the resolutions will declare the dominion of Spain in Cuba is at an end, and there are reasons why recognition by the present government is deemed advisable.

WILL OPPOSE McKINLEY.

Four Republican members of the foreign relatons committee of the house, Henry, of Indiana; Heatwole, of Minnesota; Smith, of Michigan, and Quigg, of New York, announced this morning they would not support the president's recommendations, if as outlined in the morning papers, if he asks intervention at his discretion.

The Democrats of the committee will probably join them and it seems certain the resolutions to be presented to the house will not support him. Nothing will be done by the committee, however, until the message is presented.

The Republican conference opposed to delay, met at 10:30 this morning and eighty or ninety Republicans were present. No proposition was presented to the conference but one, and speeches favored vigorous action, if the president's message did not meet expectations. Marsh, of Illinois and Babcock of Wisconsin, were among the speakers.

Members of congress who saw the president late last night and early this morning, discredit the story that the message will ask for intervention at the discretion of the president. They say there is no change in his determination, reached sometime ago.

SENATE GALLERIES CROWDED.

When the senate convened the galleries were crowded to their utmost limit and many prominent people were present. There was much suppressed excitement in the galleries and on the floor. The consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed.

It is learned from a reliable diplomatic source that representatives in Washington of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Italy, yesterday afternoon agreed on substantial terms of a joint note tendering the good offices of the powers to avert war. It is understood its presentation depends on the seriousness of the situation as developed within the next few hours.

It is understood this joint action is intended to defer the war crisis, at least a few days, during which mature action may be shaped.

The house galleries were packed when that body was called to order at noon.

After the preliminaries, the army appropriation bill was taken up and discussed.

Smith of Illinois introduced a joint resolution recognizing Cuban independence and pledging enforcement.

Card of Thanks.

The Somers Prohibition club wish to extend their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rhodes for their hospitality shown and the use of their house for the social held Thursday evening, March 31, 1898.

W. R. Bradley, Pres.

Fred W. Lost, Secy.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN

Late Advices State That Some Members of the Cabinet May Resign --Crisis is Iminent.

MADRID, April 6.—A ministerial crisis is imminent. It is understood Silvela, the leader of the conservatives, will if necessary, accept office on the program of immediate armistice, with full authority to the autonomist government to conclude immediate effectual peace in Cuba.

It is confidentially asserted this afternoon that a proclamation by the queen regent announcing immediate armistice will be issued tomorrow. Some of the cabinet may resign but if necessary the ministry will be changed. The Austrian ambassador had an interview with Woodford. Both seemed much pleased at the situation. Sagasta said today he expected McKinley's message to be pacific and would probably result in avoiding any conflict. He denied ministerial dissensions.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Long was shown the Madrid dispatch announcing a settlement and said: "I know nothing of it." He refused to say any more.

WANT RECOGNITION FIRST.

Cubans Will Not Accept Intervention Unless Independence Is Recognized.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Cuban Junta, through Counsel Rubens, declared unequivocally the Cubans would reject absolutely any intervention by the United States unless preceded by the recognition of Cuban independence. That if the United States persisted in intervening, without recognizing Cuban independence, her government and military forces would refuse to co-operate. That if United States troops are sent to Cuba on the basis of intervention without recognition, the Cuban army would, as a last resort, turn its arms against the United States. Rubens declared this statement official.

CRUISER CINCINNATI AGROUND.

On a Mud Bank Off Key West for Two Hours—Movement of Warships.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 6.—The cruiser Cincinnati is aground in the middle of the harbor. She returned from patrol duty this morning and ran on a mud bank. Tugs are trying to get her off.

After two hours' work, tugs succeeded in pulling the Cincinnati off. It is believed she is not damaged.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The battleship Texas sailed this morning to join the flying squadron at Hampton Roads.

HONG KONG, April 6.—The United States fleet is preparing to go to sea.

GREAT BRITIAN IS WITH US.

Uncle Sam Has England's Fullest and Most Cordial Sympathy.

LONDON, April 6.—On the highest authority the Associated Press can announce that the British government has assured the United States of its fullest and most cordial sympathy in its Cuban policy. This assurance was given with the most complete knowledge of the latest developments in negotiations between the United States and Spain, on an understanding of events tending steadily toward intervention in Cuba.

ITALY SELLS WARSHIPS.

Three Torpedo Boats Purchased by the United States.

LONDON, April 6.—A Rome special says Italy has sold three torpedo boats to the United States, the cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi to Spain, and the cruiser Varse to the Argentine Republic.

For Sale—Aermotor, 12-foot and grinder and windmill, sold cheap. For particulars, address C. C. Beebe, 506 Monument Square, Racine, Wis.

COLBERT BY A SMALL MAJORITY

James S. Hendrie Defeated by 79 Majority.

MANDERSON DEFEATS PRESSER

Gets the Largest Majority of the Candidates.

LOUIS ELHOLM WAS LAID OUT

W. W. Rowlands Triumphs Over A. J. Fiddler and A. Cary Judd—Fusionists Get Four of the Seven Aldermen—Republicans Elect Five Supervisors and Democrats Two—The Next City Council a Tie—Populism a Thing of the Past.

The Successful Ticket.

Treasurer—MICHAEL COLBERT, D.
Marshal—SAM MANDERSON, R.
Assessor—J. C. BROOKER, R.
Justice of Peace—W. W. ROWLANDS, R.

Aldermen.

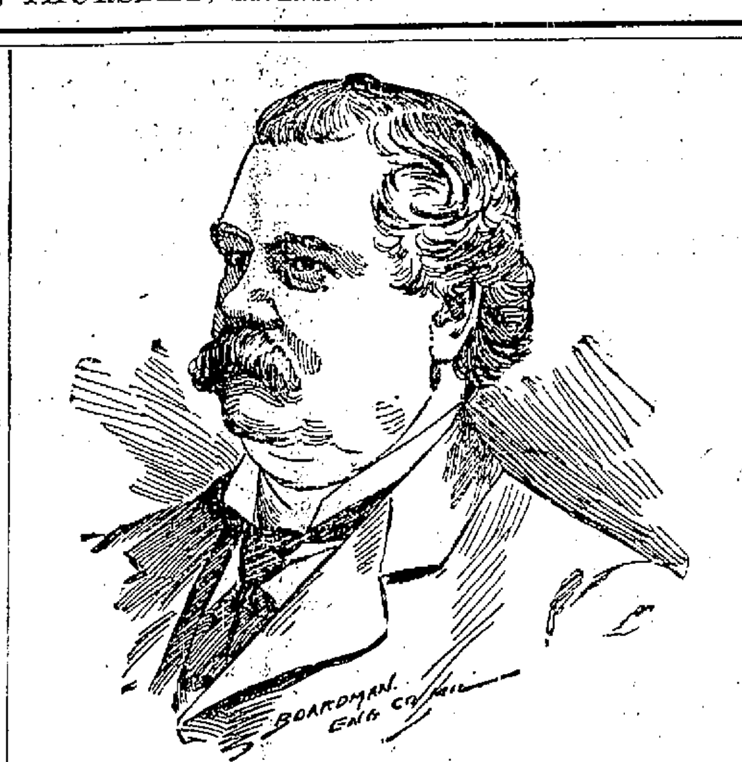
First Ward—JOHN KORZELIUS, D.
Second Ward—M. S. FIELD, R.
Third Ward—W. R. TATE, R.
Fourth Ward—CHARLES FINCH, D.
Fifth Ward—JOHN PETERSON, R.
Sixth Ward—ANDREW JOHNSON, D.
Seventh Ward—WM. LEIMBACH, P.

Supervisors.

First Ward—LOUIS STUEBE, D.
Second Ward—T. L. WILLIAMS, R.
Third Ward—DAVID ROWLANDS, R.
Fourth Ward—V. J. JANDL, D.
Fifth Ward—CHARLES MOHR, R.
Sixth Ward—FRANK TICKNOR, R.
Seventh Ward—GEORGE MILLER, R.

The Next City Council.

First Ward—HOYLE, R.; KORZILIUS, D.
Second Ward—FIELD, R.; LAWTON, R.
Third Ward—ZIRBES, D.; TATE, R.
Fourth—BREARLEY, R.; FINCH, D.
Fifth Ward—RAPP, P.; PETERSON, R.
Sixth—GUNTHER, R.; JOHNSON, D.
Seventh—TIEDEMAN, D.; LEIMBACH, P.



MICHAEL COLBERT, CITY TREASURER-ELECT.

From Daily of April 6.

At the municipal election held yesterday there was a very light vote cast. The lack of interest in the result was something bordering on the remarkable. More people talked about the prospects of war with Spain than they did on the outcome of the contest. Republicans, especially, appeared to have lost sight of the fact that there was an election, and the vote showed nearly 1,000 less ballots than were cast a year ago.

Michael Colbert, Democratic and Populist candidate for city treasurer, defeated James Hendrie by 79 votes; Samuel Manderson, Republican, for city marshal, was elected over Henry Presser, fusion, by 671 majority; John C. Broker, Republican, for assessor, beat Louis Elholm, fusion, by 147, and W. W. Rowlands, Republican, was elected justice of the peace over A. J. Fidler, by 290. Out of the seven aldermen the Republicans elected M. S. Field in the Second ward; William R. Tate in the Third and John Peterson in the Fifth. The Democrats elected John Korzilius in the First ward; Chas. Finch in the Fourth and Andrew Johnson in the Sixth. The only man elected, of Populist belief, was Wm. Leimbach, in the Seventh ward, and that party do not claim him and the Democrats disclaim his affiliation with that party.

Mr. Hendrie conducted a very quiet campaign. Had the full Republican vote been got out, or had he received the full support of the Republican vote cast he would have been elected by a good round majority. There is no denying that Republican votes elected Mr. Colbert. In the Second ward, the Republican stronghold, there was 360 votes cast and Mr. Hendrie's majority was 213. Last spring there were 459 votes cast. In the Fourth ward Mr. Colbert received a majority of 306, against something over 100 when he last made the canvass for alderman. A marked difference between the Republican stronghold of the Second and the Democratic stronghold of the Fourth.

But Mr. Colbert will no doubt make a good treasurer. He is a property owner, pays heavy taxes and has ample ability to fill the place.

The election illustrated another prominent feature, that the fusion of Democrats and Populists was a bad deal for the Pops. They only got one man out of the whole list and that was the poorest the whole list, "Bill" Leimbach. The candidates were knifed right and left and is an illustration that the leaders of Democracy and Populism will not tolerate fusion at the dictation of a few who care nothing for party principles, but simply hanker after office. Another illustration of what the voters of the city believe was the contest for city marshal. They elected Mr. Manderson by a wonderful majority, and is a lesson that a man who come to Racine a stranger, owns no property, and has no interests here, will not be tolerated.

Louis Elholm, the defeated Populist, has time and time again denounced fusion, but when there was a chance to be elected to an office, he is found in the frontrow and appeared to have lost sight of the platform and principles upon which the Populist party was founded, and fell right into the arms of the Democracy when they made the call.

The next council will stand seven Republicans, five Democrats and two Populists, with the mayor Democratic. Of course there are two of the Republicans who cannot be depended upon to stand by the party in a close question, Hoyle of the First and Gunther of the Sixth ward.

There was a large number of defective ballots cast, occasioned by voters who did not understand how to mark tickets. They were marked at the top of the Democratic and Populist tickets, indicating that the voter desired to vote the two straight tickets. It is claimed that these tickets must be thrown out, according to law, that the law interprets that the voter should have placed a cross after each candidate of both tickets that he desired to vote for. Others claim that it was the intention of the voter to vote for the men on both tickets and that they did not so vote for two candidates for the same office and that the votes should count. If these votes, which were saved, should be declared illegal, Mr. Hendrie would be elected by a safe majority.

Below is the tabulated statement of the result:

TREASURER.

	Colbert, Dem.	Hendrie, Rep.
First ward	204	128
Second ward	73	286
Third north	145	218
Third south	140	157
Fourth east	193	96
Fourth west	299	93
Fifth north	245	211
Fifth south	168	234
Sixth north	224	253
Sixth south	195	156
Seventh east	216	168
Seventh west	130	60
	2235	2156
Colbert's maj.	79	

MARSHAL.

	Presser, Pop.	Manderson, Rep.
First ward	86	197
Second ward	34	316
Third north	102	236
Third south	103	161
Fourth east	140	118
Fourth west	204	106
Fifth north	232	215
Fifth south	155	309
Sixth north	216	246
Sixth south	155	199
Seventh east	168	184
Seventh west	113	71
	1708	2379
Manderson's maj		671

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

	Fiddler, Dem.	Rowlands, Rep.	Judd, Ind.
First ward	124	143	53
Second ward	45	288	30
Third north	108	213	27
Third south	125	141	27
Fourth east	165	95	29
Fourth west	235	167	31
Fifth north	200	219	34
Fifth south	148	283	22
Sixth north	194	222	58
Sixth south	173	169	31
Seventh east	180	162	25
Seventh west	117	61	5
	1809	2099	372
Rowlands' plu.		290	

ASSESSOR.

	Elholm, Pop.	Brooker, Rep.
First ward	117	176
Second ward	40	362
Third north	128	220
Third south	116	153
Fourth east	135	53
Fourth west	220	120
Fifth north	250	200
Fifth south	186	274
Sixth north	271	211
Sixth south	212	160
Seventh east	178	170
Seventh west	112	76
	2008	2155
Brooker's maj.		147

ALDERMEN.

FIRST WARD.

Korzilius, Dem.	186
Derrick, Rep	145
Korzilius' maj. 41.	

SECOND WARD.

Houghton, Dem.	67
Field, Rep.	280
Field's maj 213.	

THIRD WARD.

	Jorgenson, Dem.	Tate, Rep.
North prec.	143	273
South prec.	141	139
	284	352
Tate's maj		68

FOURTH WARD.

	Finch, Dem.	Gilmore, Rep.
East prec.	204	65
West prec.	299	69
	503	134
Finch's maj.	368	

FIFTH WARD.

	Matson, Pop.	Peterson, Rep.
North prec.	265	190
South prec.	166	263
	431	453
Peterson's maj.		22

SIXTH WARD.

	Johnson, Dem.	Sabiston, Rep.
North prec.	232	231
South prec.	208	165
	440	396
Johnson's maj.	44	

SEVENTH WARD.

	Leimbach, Pop.	Giese, Rep.
East prec.	167	195
West prec.	111	62
	278	257
Leimbach's maj.	21	

SURPERVISORS.

FIRST WARD.

Stuebe, Dem.	169
Dutton, Rep.	156
Stuebe's maj. 13.	

SECOND WARD.

Piel, Dem.	56
Williams, Rep.	281
Williams' maj. 225.	

THIRD WARD.

	Lichter, Dem.	Rowlands, Rep.
North prec.	122	225
South prec.	135	143
	257	368
Rowlands' maj.		111

FOURTH WARD.

	Jandl, Dem.	Easson, Rep.
East prec.	161	103
West prec.	255	101
Jandl's maj.	212	
	416	204

FIFTH WARD.

	Rubjarg, Pop.	Mohr, Rep.
North prec.	238	210
South prec.	161	273
	399	483
Mohr's maj.		84

SIXTH WARD.

	Larson, Pop.	Ticknor, Rep.
North prec.	205	244
South prec.	187	165
	392	409
Ticknor's maj.		17

SEVENTH WARD.

	Miller*, Rep.
East prec.	269
West prec.	111
	380

*No opposition.

ELECTION NOTES.

Col. W. H. Laing says that this is the first time he ever knew the Democrats to run a successful election on water.

Although A. P. Dutton was defeated by 13 votes for supervisor in the First ward, the figures will show that he ran way ahead of all other Republicans on the ticket.

The people of Racine congratulate Hon. O. M. Petit on his election to the office of mayor of Kenosha. It is the opinion of those who know Cully, his opponent, that he is a small potato and a few in a hill at that.

The election of "Bill" Leimbach as alderman of the Seventh ward, is one of the uncertainties of politics. It doesn't seem possible that the people of the Seventh ward could elect him in preference to a leading merchant, a large property owner and one who pays taxes. Leimbach never owned a dollar's worth of property in the city, is not a tax-payer and according to his own statement never slept but two nights in the ward.

It is but just that the voters of the the city sunk Henry Presser into political oblivion.

The magnificent run made by Charles Finch in the Fourth ward illustrates that he is a very popular young man.

Louis Elholm has probably been retired from politics forever. Mr. Elholm made a mistake when he went into fusion. It is a great deal better to meet defeat standing upon the platform of a party than to be folded into the arms of a pretended friend and then turned out in the cold.

John C. Brooker had great odds to overcome, but he got there just the same.

A. C. Judd, independent candidate, did not go so bad. He polled over 300 votes.

W. W. Rowlands illustrated that he understands how to canvass the city in a clean and systematic manner.

William Tate is a regular war horse, and his election in the Third ward is evidence that the people of that part of the city want a good representative in the council.

Frank Ticknor had a hard row to hoe in the Sixth ward, but he got there.

James Sabiston, in the Sixth ward, made a good fight for the office of alderman, and if he had a few more days to canvass the ward would have been elected.

While Fred Derricks of the First ward was turned down his supporters made a great fight.

John Korzilius, elected in the First ward, is the happiest man in the city. He believes like Jim Corbett. if you are done up once, try it again.

Mr. Cully of Kenosha should be engaged to write political obituaries.

There is no man in Kenosha so "friendly" to the workingman as the Hon. Mr. Cully, but they caught on to him and buried him under over 200 votes. In the election of Mr. Pettit the people of Kenosha showed goodj udgment. There is not a more enterprising man in the place than he is.

IS SPAIN BACKING DOWN?

Late Advices From Madrid State That a Satisfactory Settlement Has Been Arrived at.

MADRID, April 6.—The Washington government's reply to the last suggestion of General Woodford, by which it is understood here, honorable peace satisfactory to both countries can be secured, was received during the night, but its contents were not divulged.

It is said late this afternoon that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at between the United States and Spain.

Arrangements have concluded to place American citizens and property throughout the country under British diplomatic representatives, in case Woodford is compelled to leave. The prevailing impression in political circles this morning is Spain will strive to do its utmost to avoid war, but doubts of her ability to do so is expressed in all quarters.

LONDON, April 6.—A Madrid special says the government and public are anxiously awaiting McKinley's message. The cabinet discussed the situation this morning at length, and the prevalent opinion is a peaceful solution is impossible.

FLYING SQUADRON TO MOVE.

Will Intercept Spain's Torpedo Flotilla Now Moving Toward the United States.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Times' Washington special says the flying squadron will move on the Canaries within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. This is the program in reply to the dispatch of the Spanish torpedo flotilla and fleet of cruisers toward our shores, and a preliminary to a decisive blow at the sea power of Spain.

MADE DOCTORS.

Fourth Annual Commencement of Milwaukee Medical College.

A large audience greeted the students of the Milwaukee Medical College and School of Dentistry last evening at Pabst theatre, it being the fourth annual commencement of the institution. There were thirty-one graduates in the medical class and seventeen in the dental. Of the number Racine county claims two, viz.: William George Skewes of Ives Grove, in the dental class, and John Wesley Rasmussen of Raymond, in the medical. Racine county is well represented in the school, there being a number from here that are taking the course.

Manufacturers and Investors'

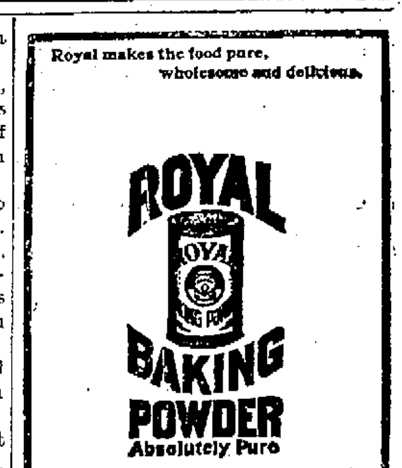
before locating elsewhere, should carefully note the inducements offered for the location of manufacturing plants in Wisconsin. Rich iron ore deposits, immense quantities of hardwood timber, large beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with other advantages, make a tempting offer. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the very center of the state, offering manufacturers unexcelled facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Those interested can obtain complete information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee Wis.

H. F. Whitcomb, Gen'l Mgr; Burton Johnson, G. F. A.; Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

"A Home."

Wisconsin is strictly a state of homes, taking front rank with the states of the Union. The poor for a home, as well as the rich for an investment, will find the lands in northern Wisconsin very desirable. Hardwood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, can be purchased at very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps will be sent by writing Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sale—Aermotor, 12-foot and grinder and windmill, sold cheap. For particulars, address C. C. Beebe, 506 Monument Square, Racine, Wis.



NO MESSAGE SENT IN TODAY

McKinley Fears the Safety of General Lee.

DELAYS SENDING HIS NOTE

Time is Needed to Get Americans Out of Cuba.

MESSAGE MIGHT CAUSE ALARM

Liable to Precipitate Serious Trouble and Endanger the Lives of American Consuls in Cuba—The President Has a Conference with Republican Leaders in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—It is now very doubtful whether the message will go to congress today. If it goes at all it will be quite late in the day. No reason is learned for the change of purpose but there has developed an extreme possibility in congress among Republicans to what is understood to be the president's purpose. They oppose intervention at the discretion of the president, and insist upon recognition of Cuban independence.

The president sent for Senators Lodge, Frye and Davis and also for Representatives Cannon, Dingley and Adams. After they came from the White House they refused to say a word regarding the conference, but on the arrival of Davis at the capitol he saw his colleagues on the foreign relations committee and informed one of them no message would be sent today. Davis immediately moved to obtain an executive session.

FEAR FOR GEN. LEE.

At 1:45 the senate resumed open session in executive session, and Davis explained the reason for the delay in sending the message. He said it was due to the fact there has been some delay in getting Lee and other Americans out of Havana and that time is absolutely necessary for this purpose. Hence the president did not consider it wise or humane to send in a message which might precipitate serious trouble and endanger the lives of those people.

The latest statement is there will be no message until Monday in order to let Lee and other Americans get out of Cuba safely.

Many alarming rumors are afloat this afternoon regarding Lee and other consular officers in Cuba, some even going to the extent of declaring some have been attacked by mobs. The state department has attached no importance to the rumors.

WILL LEAVE TODAY.

Assistant Secretary of State Day said it was probable Gen. Lee would leave Havana this afternoon. Every precaution has been taken for the safety of all other consular officers and citizens of the United States throughout Cuba.

In view of the president's statement of the reason for the delay in sending the message, all proposed conferences set for tonight to consider the advisability of organizing opposition to the president's program, have been declared off.

HOPEFUL FOR PEACE.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The president received advices which make him hopeful that war may be averted and the outcome of the Cuban situation secured that will be satisfactory to the people of the United States.

The matter has not yet progressed to a stage which makes it safe to state this as more than a possibility, but a disposition has been manifested in the last two days by Spain which gives ground for the expectation she will yield on vital points.

There has been tremendous pressure brought to bear on Madrid from many if not all the influential quarters in Europe, and the Queen's influence is believed to be exerted to the end that peace may prevail.

First Class Road Wagons.

If you want a first class road wagon, top buggy, surrey or phaeton, call at the repository of the Fish Bros. Wagon Co. on State street. They can show you a nice line of goods at very low prices.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1898.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and New New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Womankind, with cook book or poultry book, one year for $1.00. See adv.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

Hens have commenced to lay eggs for Easter.

At present 125 families are being cared for by the city.

Dealers note a falling off in the demand for oysters.

Sunday cemetery visitors are becoming more numerous as the weather improves.

During the month of March there were thirty-seven burials at Mound cemetery.

The steamer Ira Owen has loaded 2,000 tons of coal at Cleveland, Ohio, for William Pugh, of this city.

Factory Inspector Long has been in the city the past few days inspecting several of the factories in the city.

Dr. A. L. Buchan reports that Mayor Graham is getting along nicely and that reports about his condition being critical are not true.

Racine now has four express offices, the Union Express company having opened an office here this week. This company is a branch of the Wells, Fargo Express company. They are temporarily located in the insurance office of Louis Klein.

"Napoleon" Ives defeated "Wizard" Schaefer at Chicago Saturday night, and again comes in possession of the billiard championship. At the conclusion of the match Ives gave the $250 championship medal over to the donators, with whom he is at outs.

The Kenosha Telegraph-Courier says that Oatman Bros., the creamery men who made an assignment a short time ago, have made an announcement which will bring joy to the hearts of a great many farmers in Kenosha county. The firm have made arrangements with their Dundee creditors to pay their present indebtedness in full. Twenty-five per cent. will be paid in cash and the remainder in equal payments of three, six and nine month's time. The creditors at Dundee have accepted the offer and the same offer will be made to all other creditors of the defunct firm. The Oatmans are confident that it is but a matter of time when they will be on their feet again and on the way to prosperity.

It is unlawful for persons other than employes of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric road to use the telephones of that company for the reason that such action might cause a mixture of orders and a collision result. Last night a couple of smart Milwaukee fellows undertook to run the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha telephone at South Milwaukee. Superintendent Nelson was on this end and warned the smart fellows but they refused to let the 'phone alone. Mr. Nelson turned to the Wisconsin telephone, called up a policeman at South Milwaukee and in less than five minutes the two smart chaps were under arrest. They begged, and after giving their names were allowed to go.

Social and Personal.

Bert Harney is home from an extended business trip in Kentucky.

Mrs. McDowell is home from her trip to Old Point Comfort, Va.

Roy G. Hulett of Sioux Rapids, Iowa, is in the city visiting his parents.

H. D. Summerton, John Vogel, Fred Hodges and W. H. Bell visited the Milwaukee lodge of Masons Saturday night.

Capt. William Clark, who has been in the city the past winter, left last night for the Saulte river to take charge of the tug Alice Campbell.

J. F. Johnson has returned from an extended tour through Texas and northern Louisiana and is preparing to run an excursion to that country this month.

Life's a Burden.

If the stomach is not right. Is there Nausea? Is there Constipation? Is the tongue coated? Are you light headed? Do you have sick headaches? Any and all of these denote Stomach and Liver Disorder. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills act quickly and will cure most stubborn and chronic cases. 40 in a vial for 10 cents For sale by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—68.

The wrecks reported of Alaska bound steamers laden with passengers for the gold fields, seems to be significant of the neglect of somebody. It is in order for intending passengers to demand a board of survey of the vessels before starting, and the presence of a government official to see that the laws have been complied with.

Pill Terrors Swept Away.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment stands at the head as a reliever, healer, and sure cure for Piles in all forms. One application will give comfort in a few minutes, and three to six days' applications according to directions will cure chronic cases. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. 35 cents. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—67.

REV. CHENEY ON "PATRIOTISM."

Praises the President and His Policy in the Present Crisis.

From Daily of April 4.

Rev. D. B. Cheney preached a patriotic sermon to a large congregation at the First Baptist church last night. He reviewed the events leading up to the present crisis and made a ringing declaration in support of the president's policy of peace. Even though it was a church service on Sabbath evening the audience could not restrain from repeated and vigorous applause of Mr. Cheney's outspoken plea for peace with honor, and support of the president in the trying and delicate tasks set before him. Speaking of the president and the criticism heaped upon him, Mr. Cheney said: "They call him a coward, but he was not a coward when in '61, a fair-haired boy of 17, he shouldered a musket, gave four years of devoted service to his country and came forth at 21 a major in the grandest volunteer army the world has ever known. They charge him with being in league with a corrupt and debauching money power when the whole public life of the man gives the lie to the infamous assertion." Mr. Cheney referred to the "yellow journalism" and its baneful effects on the business and morals of the country and declared that all men who love their country ought to banish these papers from their homes, offices and shops and make them a drug in the market. "If this be the liberty of the press," he said, "then God have mercy on the American Republic." Mr. Cheney declared further that "America would solve this problem alone. She would brook no interference from outside nations—least of all from the Roman pontiff, who after recognizing the southern confederacy offered his services as arbitrator between the north and the south and has always been intensely eager to meddle in all our national affairs. America has a wise and patriotic president who will not hesitate to do his duty as God shall light to see that duty. If by the arts of peace, Cuba may be freed and reparation may be made for the crime of the Maine explosion, it will be one of the grandest triumphs of diplomacy the world has ever seen. If war must come as a last resort upon guilty, bankrupt, rotten Spain must rest the responsibility. In any event, Cuba must be free and righteousness must prevail."

OBITUARY.

Menge.

From Daily of April 4.

Christian Carl Menge died at 4 o'clock this morning, at the home of his son Prof. C. Menge, No. 1506 North Main street. Deceased was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1812. He came to America in 1854 and settled at Port Washington where he lived fourteen years; from there the removed to Milwaukee and was a resident of that place for twenty years, and for the past ten years has lived in this city. Two children survive him, Prof. Carl Menge, of Racine, and Mrs. Annie Zeitz, of Milwaukee. Also thirteen grand children and five great grand children. Deceased was a musician of note both in Germany and this country and was the leader of many bands. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon from 1506 North Main street.

Helms.

Ira B. Helms, a pioneer of Kenosha county, died yesterday at his home in Salem. He was 75 years of age and one of the best known citizens of the county. He came to Kenosha county in 1845 and had been one of the foremost citizens. He was the father of Judge E. B. Helms of Hudson, Wis.

Peterson.

Mary Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, No. 1301 Herrick avenue, died yesterday afternoon. Funeral at 2 o'clock tomorrow from the house.

M'KINLEY TO SPEAK FOR CUBA

His Message Will Favor Recognition of Independence.

HAS TAKEN A FIRM STAND

He Will go Further and Propose Intervention.

ORDER FOR MORE CRUISERS

The Navy Department Orders the Immediate Purchase of Ten Vessels for the Auxiliary Navy—Senate Committee on Foreign Relations May Issue an Address to the Country—Much Will be Made of the Maine Accident.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—An administration member of congress, after a close conference at the White House today said, "the message will go to congress about Wednesday. The president has taken a very firm attitude and intends to recognize the independence of Cuba, and go further and propose intervention."

The navy department sent a telegraphic order to the auxiliary cruiser board at New York to purchase immediately, ten vessels for the auxiliary navy. These boats are to be between two and three thousand tons. They are much larger than the majority of ships purchased to date, being the desire of the department to secure vessels large enough for use at sea in any capacity.

THE SENATE REPORT.

The senate committee on foreign relations arrived at a decision in the Cuban matter. Chairman Davis proposes a report in the nature of an address to the country, to accompany it. It will deal with the situation in vigorous language. It is understood much will be made of the Maine incident. It will be based on the finding of the court of inquiry but will draw independence resolutions therefrom. The committee expects to report the same day as the president's message is received, and members expect it to be in perfect accord with their resolutions, that it will recommend both recognition and declaration favorable to intervention. The president has been informed of the probable committee report.

WILL BE FORCIBLE.

It is altogether probable that the president's message may not be sent in before Wednesday. It will favor recognition of the independence and forcible intervention if necessary to prevent further hostilities in Cuba.

Spain's answer in effect will be declared to be unsatisfactory and to leave no reasonable ground for the hope that a satisfactory settlement is at all likely to be reached through diplomatic ends.

The disaster to the Maine will be prominently brought to the fore and will be treated vigorously. The whole subject it is believed will be discussed in a spirit of patriotism that must commend itself to the entire people. This policy, however, it is said does not necessarily involve war, but leaves a determination of that question to Spain herself.

ON TO HAVANA.

Without something new unexpected happens within a comparatively short time the indications point to a show of force against Havana. The published report that the pope had offered to mediate between this government and Spain with a view of a peaceful solution is denied again officially.

This government it is stated, cannot under any circumstances accept mediation or interference from any foreign power nor up to this time has any been proffered.

It is just learned definitely that an exchange of notes between the great powers of Europe has begun, conceding mediation on the Spanish question. At least two embasses here are informed that this exchange is now in progress, but definite instructions have not been received by diplomatic representatives here.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He had tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. It relieves instantly. For sale by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—70.

Robberies of express cars are as frequent as ever. The impunity with which these desperadoes carry on their work will before long extend to the wholesale robberies of passengers as well as express cars. A national law is needed to cover these cases, in which the penalty of all convicted train robbers shall be death.

Biliousness is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

ANOTHER BIG VERDICT.

Kenosha Jury Give a Woman a Verdict of $3,000 Damages for Injuries.

From Daily of April 4.

Kenosha juries are getting the reputation of giving big verdicts in damage suits. Early last week they awarded a hired man named Hauser, gored by a bull, a verdict of $3,000 against Mrs. Mary Ann Whiteley of Brighton. Saturday afternoon the case of Mrs. Anna Werner against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company, was submitted to a jury. The jury returned a verdict of $3,000 damages for the plaintiff. The company had failed to provide platforms or planks at its depot at Kenosha, which, it is alleged, rendered it inconvenient and unsafe to alight from the cars. Mrs. Werner in attempting to alight, lost her balance and was thrown heavily to the ground, sustaining serious injuries for which she sued the railway company for $5,000. The case was a hotly contested one, and occupied the attention of the circuit court all the week. J. V. Quarles argued the case on behalf of Mrs. Werner, and C. H. Van Alstine and Robert McMynn of Milwaukee represented the company. Judge Silverthorn presided at the trial on account of the absence of Judge Fish.

IS A BAD MAN.

James Watson Recognized as James Ross, a Minnesota Criminal.

From Daily of April 4.

James Watson, the burglar who went through a number of houses on the north side of the river, and was captured after a lively chase through back yards and over fences, is a notorious criminal. He is now serving two months on charge of having carried concealed weapons, and at the expiration of that term will be tried on charge of burglary. His right name is James Ross, and he has served one term in the Stillwater penitentiary for burglary. Recently a Minneapolis detective came here after a young man wanted on charge of forging a check and immediately recognized Watson as Ross and gave the officers information regarding him. On Dec. 6, 1896, Watson or Ross, was in this city and registered at the Metropolitan hotel. At the time Chris Sorenson's home, No. 1415 Geneva street, was broken in and $20 stolen, and the house of Hans Christoferson on Stave street was robbed of $20. Watson disappeared and left his grip at the hotel. It is believed that he robbed the two places in question.

Bad Heart—Could Not Lie Down for Eighteen Months.

"I was unable to lie down in my bed for eighteen months, owing to smothering spells caused by heart disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart removed the trouble, and today I am as well as ever I was."—L. W. Law, Toronto Junction. This is but one of a thousand such testimonies to the merits of this great cure. For sale by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—69.

Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion contains the hypophosphites.

These alone make it of great value for all affections of the nervous system.

It also contains glycerine, a most valuable, soothing and healing agent. Then there is the cod-liver oil, acknowledged by all physicians as the best remedy for poor blood and loss in weight.

These three great remedial agents blended into a creamy Emulsion, make a remarkable tissue builder.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

A LOCAL Disease

A Climatic Affection

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.

Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy,

Ely's Cream Balm

It is quickly Absorbed.

Gives Relief at once.

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation.

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine, No Mercury, No Injurious drug. Full Size 50c.; Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Str New York.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER COLD IN HEAD CLEANSES HEADACHE ELY BROS. NEW YORK

COLD IN HEAD

NO MORE TRUSSES FOR ME.

Rupture Cured

IN 30 TO 60 DAYS.

No Surgical Operation.

No Severe Pain.

No Loss of Time

No Pay until Cured.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Send for Circulars.

F. A. BUTTERFIELD, M. D.

EXCLUSIVE OWNER OF

Fidelity Rupture Cure

AT HOTEL RACINE, RACINE, WIS.

EVERY THURSDAY.

10 TO 12 A. M. AND 1 TO 4 P. M.

Bring your physician along to see you treated and let him decide when you are cured, before you pay me.

CUT A POLICEMAN.

Two Men Attack a Policeman and Cut and Bruise Him Badly.

From Daily of April 4.

Early Sunday morning the police department received a telephone message from Milwaukee that a policeman of that city attempted to arrest two men on charge of carrying concealed weapons. He succeeded in getting possession of a revolver when the men turned upon him. They broke his fingers, cut a hole in his head and otherwise cut and bruised him about the body. After making the assault they boarded a Chicago & Northwestern railroad freight train and came toward Racine. When the train arrived here Policemen Bassinger and George stopped it and searched the cars, but the men were not on board. As the train stopped at Cudahy and South Milwaukee it is supposed the two fellows dropped off at one of those places. They are supposed to be Racine men. A good description is in the hands of the officers.

Next Minute May Mean Death.

If the heart flutters, palpitates or tires easily, you may be next door to sudden death and not know it. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives instant relief and cures. "The pains about my heart were so severe I could hardly breathe. I thought I must die. One dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me perfect relief inside of 20 minutes, a few bottles cured. I firmly believe it saved my life."—Mr. John Jamison, Tara, Ont. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—65.

Hawaii is not going to be annexed at this session of congress. This is clear. We shall have to do without these islands for a while yet, but the country will survive just the same.

A Pleasant Duty.

"When I know of anything worthy of recommendation I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. Jas. Murdock, of Hamsburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. I would not be without it in the house." Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—66.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

LE BRUN'S G&G CURE FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by

For sale by Robinson Drug Co.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

For sale by Robinson Drug Co.

First publication Feb. 23, 1898.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY Court, Racine County.—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will of Wilhelm Schulz, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been issued by this court to Wilhelmina Schulz as executrix of the last will of Wilhelm Schulz, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at a regular term thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1898,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Wilhelm Schulz, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated this 16th day of February, A. D. 1898.

By the Court.

E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

5t

Office of County Clerk,
Racine, Racine County, Wisconsin,
February 24th, 1898.

To the electors of Racine county, Wis.: Pursuant to the following official notice received from the secretary of state to me directed, I, John Dixon, county clerk of the county of Racine, in the state of Wisconsin, have caused the same to be published in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Racine in said state as by law directed and in accordance therewith.

Notice is hereby given that a judicial election will be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the county of Racine on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1898, being the fifth day of said month. The following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Honorable Charles V. Bardeen, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Honorable Alfred W. Newman, who was elected for the full term ending on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1904.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county of Racine, state of Wisconsin, at the office of the county clerk, in said county, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1898.

[Seal.] JOHN DIXON, County Clerk.

State of Wisconsin,
Department of State.

Notice is hereby given: That at a Judicial election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1898, being the fifth day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Honorable Charles V. Bardeen, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Honorable Alfred W. Newman, who was elected for the full term ending on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1904.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal at the capitol in the city of Madison this 15th day of February, A. D. 1898.

[Seal.] HENRY CASSON, Secretary of State.

To the county clerk of Racine county.

The Horrors of Rheumatism.

A woman's account of torture which lasted three years; of her struggles against the dreadful disease, and the good fortune that crowned her efforts.

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victims upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable.

Sufferers from the worst types of this terrible disease will supply the missing horrors in the following story from real life.

Those who writhe under milder forms of rheumatism will be able to imagine the feelings of the tortured victim.

The only justification for making public such heart-rending details is the fact that the lesson taught will be helpful to others, pointing the way to renewed life and health to every sufferer from rheumatism.

The story is told by a woman. Her name is Mrs. Caleb Fenly; she lives in St. Paul, Ind.

This is her account:

"I am a farmer's wife. I believe my frequent exposure to the weather caused my terrible attack of rheumatism. Damp weather always aggravated it.

"My limbs would begin to swell at the ankle joints.

"This swelling would begin in the night, at times. I would awake in agony.

"Daylight would find my limbs purple in color, swollen to twice their natural size, and so racked with pain I could not bear to touch them.

"My right arm and both legs were so drawn as to be almost useless.

"My skin became dry and yellow.

"At times my limbs would pain as though millions of needles were pricking them.

"Again they would be [illegible] could not feel a needle thrust into my flesh.

"I was confined to the house three years, unable to walk nearly half the time.

"After those three slow years of agony, during which I spent probably $2,000 for treatment and tried a dozen doctors, I gave up hope of any release from pain, but death.

"I was cured, completely cured, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They alone caused my recovery.

"The first dose gave me appetite.

"After the second dose I slept soundly, the first time within a year.

"I sent for a dozen boxes. By the time I had taken the contents of eleven boxes I felt entirely well.

"The doctor said I was cured. He was greatly impressed, and since then he has prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for many of his patients."

Mrs. Fenly, together with her husband, made affidavit to the exact truth of the foregoing account before Notary P. N. Thomas.

The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred in every state in the Union, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater.

These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble. They build up a new cellular structure in the diseased parts by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving chemical forces in the blood.

They are for sale by druggists everywhere; for 50 cents a single box or $2.50 [illegible]

The New York Leader,

Racine's Greatest Store,

421 MAIN STREET.

GREEN FRONT

JUST IN TIME FOR EASTER,

THREE SLASHING BARGAINS

For this Week.

The Shoe Stock of C. C. Elsner, the Monument Sq. shoe maker, the Clobetime & Co., wholesale clothing stock, and the pattern hats of Theo. Ascher & Co., the wholesale milliners will be sold this week at 42½c on the dollar. Take advantage of this great opportunity if you intend to buy for Easter. Call and look over the stock, you will find it very interesting.

Ladies' Shoes, all leather, C. C. Elsner's price $2 00, our price....75c
Ladies' Oxfords, C. C. Elsner's price $1 50, our price....65c
Ladies' Shoes, C. C. Elsner's price $3 00, our price....$1 45
Men's Shoes, C. C. Elsner's price $2 00, our price....95c
Men's Shoes, C. C. Elsner's price $3 00, our price....$1 45
Men's Shoes, C. C. Elsner's price $4 00, our price....$1 95
Children's Shoes, C. C. Elsner's price $1.50, our price....65c
Misses' hand turned Shoes, C. C. Elsner's price $2 00, our price....95c
Boys' 2 piece Suits, good make, wholesale price $1 25, our price....75c
Boys' 2-piece Suits, wholesale price $2 00, our price....$1 25
Boys' 2-piece Suits, wholesale price $3.00, our price....$1.75
Youths' Suits, wholesale price $4 00, our price....$2 48
Youths' Suits, wholesale price $6.50, our price....$3.98
Men's all wool Suits, wholesale price $4 00, our price....$2 95
Men's Suits, wholesale price $6 50, our price....$3 95
Men's Fine Suits, wholesale price $15 00, our price....$8 50
Men's Fine Black Suits, best make, wholesale price $18 50, our price....$10.25

Price way down on Millinery this week, commencing Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats T. A. & Co., price $4 00 our price....$1 98
Ladies' Fine Trimmed Hats T. A. & Co., price $5 00 our price....$2 48
Ladies' Fine Trimmed Hats T. A. & Co., price $6 00 our price....$2 98

You will find a nice selection of every kind to pick from.

Our finest pattern hats cannot be excelled.

Children's Tam-o shanter caps regular price 25c our price....15c
Children's fine Tam-o-shanter caps regular price 45 to 50c our price....29c

We have also a fine stock of kid gloves at prices from 25 to 40 per cent cheaper than any store in the city.

Our stock of dress goods is all new and up to date.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

Remember the Place.

NEW YORK LEADER,

421 MAIN STREET, Next to Merchant's Hotel.

RACINE, WIS.

P. S. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

From Baby in the High Chair

to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at ¼ the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is recommended by scientists. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and $1.00 at Druggists

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

MONUMENTS

GRANITE AND MARBLE

Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.

THOS P. GRIFFITH,

UNION GROVE, - WIS.

G. MARTINS.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

Open at all hours Day or Night.

Morgue in Connection.

Always on hand.

Telephone 334. 334 Main St.

Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Young Women's Christian Association Held Last Evening.

NEW OFFICERS WERE ELECTED

Mrs. H. M. Vaughn Elected President for the Year—Made a Brief Address—Report of the General Secretary—An Interesting Programme.

From Daily of April 1.

A most interesting annual business meeting for the election of officers for the association's new year was held Thursday evening, March 31, at the Y. W. C. A. rooms. The meeting was called to order by President Mrs. Ozias. A Scripture reading was followed by prayer.

Mrs. Dickinson favored the audience with a delightful solo. The minutes of the last annual mass meeting were read by the general secretary. The president made a brief address, reviewing the year's work just past. She spoke of the gloomy prospects the beginning of the year, of the debt of $300; of the lack of public interest, and of the difference of opinion among the board members as to the objects of the association. But now, at the close of the year there is reason for great rejoicing. God has greatly blessed the work during the year past. The association is out of debt, and the interest of the public has been enlisted. From eighty to one hundred pupils have received instruction in the classes and there has been not only an improvement in the class work but in the spirit of the work.

The report of the treasurer showed a balance on hand of $13. A prayer of thanksgiving was offered. The report of the general secretary was then read, as follows:

In reviewing the work of the past year we can truly say, it has been one of encouragement. Just one year ago there were, in the Young Women's Christian association many, who feared its doors must be closed, because of indebtedness. God has planted the association for a purpose and the end was not yet.

Through the efficient efforts of our state secretary, Miss Barnes, and the faithful members of the association, it was soon plainly seen that the work would continue for a time. Not only have the current expenses been met, but the debt of nearly $300 is a thing of the past.

April 1, 1897, there were 133 paid-up members. Today there are 225. The finance committee especially has done good work.

The attendance at the rooms, during the year, numbers 6,067. This does not include teachers or class members.

The association has a circulating library of 200 good books, which have been much used during the year. Many strangers have been directed to safe boarding houses, and quite a number of young women have been helped to find employment.

The religious department has been given much thought and attention. The gospel services and Bible classes have been well attended and the interest is growing.

In the educational department the work has been quite satisfactory. There has been an exceptionally good class in cooking. This class has been taught by ladies who have volunteered to instruct the young ladies, fully two-thirds of whom are employed in our factories from 7 until 6. We feel very grateful to the ladies who have so kindly rendered assistance and we hope, if possible, next fall to have a regular cooking teacher.

The social side of the work has, by no means been neglected. Socials have frequently been held at the rooms and have been well attended.

In April, 1897, a committee of earnest young women was organized as the factory comittee. They visited the factories where girls are employed and distributed printed matter with reference to the association among the girls and gave them personal invitations. Some members have been secured through this work and may more are interested and we expect will take advantage of our classes next fall.

There are less than twenty-fiv sustaining members. Does it not seem as though there should be found in this city 100 ladies who could pay $5 a year toward the support of the association? May we not enter into the new year with a determination to secure that number?

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. H. M. Vaughan.
Vice President—Mrs. H. P. Haylett.
Department vice presidents:
Education—Mrs. A. N. Ozias.
Business—Mrs. C. R. Lamborton.
Spiritual—Mrs. Park.
Secretary—Stella S. Carroll.
Treasurer—May Martin.

New Members of the Board—Mrs. D. J. Morey, Mrs. J. Sharpe, Mrs. H. P. Haylett, Mrs. W. H. Stearns, Mrs. Park.

Miss Barnes, state secretary of the association, was present and gave a most eloquent address. She spoke with enthusiasm of the excellent reports as compared with those of a year ago. Surely God's power has been manifested. She emphasized the fact that the association was by young women, for young women. Not for any special class of girls—for all girls—all young women, whether in the home of luxury or in the hovel.

She made a strong plea for girls in beautiful homes, with nothing to occupy their minds. How many of them ever bend their knees in prayer. This class surely need the help and inspiration of the association. The Young Women's Christian association works for any class, any woman, who needs, who hungers for a better life. "Not by might nor by power but by my spirit" is the motto. The organization is unique in many respects. Its various departments, social, physical, intellectual, spiritual provide means to make an all round development of young women. All work of the association is conducted by christian young women members of our Evangelical churches, so that it is of the church, an aid to the church. She spoke most earnestly of the need of more bible study. "Know what the Bible says, trust in God and study your Bible." She urged the necessity of systematic giving. An association that ceases to be a missionary becomes a mission. Her closing remarks were an appeal to each line to be filled with the love of God, that we may be a power for good.

The meeting closed with prayer and singing of the Doxology.

Stella S. Carroll, Secretary.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WAS A BOY FIEND.

Shocking Career of Francis Paget Carlin, a Bright Canadian Boy.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 1.—The death of Francis Paget Carlin, aged 15, is the finish of one of the worst young lives ever known in this section of the country. The son of a wealthy landholder, near this city, young Carlin, when little more than a baby, began to develop most extraordinary talents in art, music and language, and at the age of 13, he played the guitar, violin and piano, drew excellent crayon portraits, and spoke French, Italian and German fluently. At first a handsome boy with a lovable disposition, he gradually developed a spirit of cruelty and hatred which made him the horror of the neighborhood. His first serious offence was the vivisection of a small dog, which had been his pet and playmate since babyhood, and which was found mangled, moaning and still alive in a gully, a mile from the house. Afterwards he trapped robins and sparrows, and cut them up while still alive. Finally he decoyed a small cousin to the woods, tied him on an altar and proceeded to imitate the patriarch Abraham, with a keen butcher knife. Happily, however, a passing farmer heard the victim's cries, and rescued him in the nick of time. These, however, were only a few of the boy's atrocities.

The elder Carlin, who is a Presbyterian, and an excellent parent, was horrified at his son's wickedness, but prayers, advice, and chastisement were alike in vain, and at last in despair he consigned him to the reformatory. There he surpassed all the other inmates, both in work and study, but his propensity for torture was unabated. On numerous occasions he was discovered dismembering flies, spiders, beetles and other insects, and at last one day having caught a young bluejay, he actually tore it to pieces. In consequence of this he was sentenced to be flogged but when the guards were taking him from the cell to the playground, he broke from them, dashed upstairs, and with a scream, threw himself out of a second-story window. That occurred over a year ago. The boy recovered in part from the internal injuries resulting from the fall, and was sent home, but he grew weaker, until death at last supervened.

There is little doubt that but for the lad's cruel disposition he would have risen to eminence in at least one of the arts for which he showed such remarkable and precocious talent.

E. Gensoulelter, Liveryman, Pittsburg, Pa., cured a valuable horse of influenza by using Salvation Oil on him for a few days.

BOYS BLEW UP A SHIP.

An Imitation of the Maine's Destruction—Extraordinary Freak of Boys.

BRACEBRIDGE, Ont., April 1.—The blowing up of the Maine has found a curious echo here, in an explosion caused by a gang of boys known as "the yellow kids." Several months ago some New York Sunday papers found their way into Bracebridge, and since then the boys in question have devoted themselves to burlesquing every public event which came within their view.

The discussion of the Maine disaster furnished them with a new idea, and shortly before midnight a dozen of the gang, having stolen a small keg of blasting powder, placed it in a dismal wood scow, and touched off the fuse. The result was an explosion which aroused the town and brought the fire brigade hastening to the scene. By that time the scow was burning fiercely, and the flames were only extinguished with difficulty. Several of the boys who were lurking in the vicinity were captured by the firemen, but as the scow belonged to Frederick F. Vanderveering, whose son was the ring-leader of the gang, they were allowed to go with a reprimand.

Mr. Vanderveering subsequently paid $10 to replace adjacent windows, which were shattered by the explosion, and treated the fire brigade to an oyster supper.

WORKED BY SUN POWER.

Window Blinds That Are Manipulated by the Heat Rays.

The latest application of electricity to automatic devices is the automatic blind raising and lowering apparatus placed on the market by a Berlin firm. This little device lowers the curtain when the sun shines and raises it when it is obscured. The essential feature of the mechanism is a V-shaped glass vessel, placed outside the window, which carries at its extremities two hollow glass bulbs. One is coated inside with lampblack and the other is not. In the connecting arm of the tube, which is of capillary proportions, is a column of mercury. When the sun shines on the glass balls the air contained in the lampblacked ball is caused to expand more than the other one, thus driving the mercury column higher in the opposite arm. This completes an electrical contact which starts a motor in operation, lowering the curtain. When the curtain is all the way down another contact is completed, and the motor reversed, ready to raise the curtain as soon as the sun allows the air to contract to its original volume.

CONDITION OF STATE TREASURY.

Balance of $1,004,753.45 on Hand on March 31.

MADISON, April 1.—The monthly statement of the condition of the treasury shows the balance on hand to be $1,004,753.45. The statement is as follows:

General fund	$417,702.66
School fund	221,055.39
School fund income	57,994.40
University fund	52,864.06
Agricultural college fund	109,179.47
Normal School fund	192,632.43
Drainage fund	563,617.00
Indemnity fund	1,311.06
Delinquent tax fund	477.48
Deposit fund	10,603.90
St. C. & L. S. R. R. Deposit fund	408.02
Redemption fund	151.92
Wisconsin R. R. F. M. L. Co.'s fund	4,446.64
Columbia and Sauk indemnity fund	498,340.00
Allotment fund	916.54
Total	$1,004,753.45

Mrs. M. E. Busselle, 67 Park Street, Newark, N. J. says: "After having used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family with most gratifying results I pronounce it the friend of all mothers."

BUYERS' GUIDE.

A List of Business Houses That Are Among the Best in Racine. Journal Readers Will Always Find It To Their Advantage to Consult This List and Give the Firms Here Represented a Call.

GROCERS.

CHAS. KANNENBERG, Grocer, 1680 Douglas Ave. Staple and fancy groceries. Leader of low prices. 16 oz. to the pound. See him for good things to eat.

A. ANDERSON, 403 Sixth street. Canned goods at lowest prices. All kinds of imported canned fish. Ralston's Food and cocoa, Boiled Cider, Porto Rico Molasses.

S. D. NIELSON, staple and fancy groceries, 1315 Washington Ave. Bring in this ad. and get 5c discount on your groceries. Cash talks. We want your trade.

C. SLOT, Grocer, 1403 Washington Ave. Cut this out and take it to him and receive the groceries which will make you a steady customer.

WM. M. HAGOIS, Grocer, 1135 N. Wisconsin St., will convince you that you can save money by trading with him. See him for bargains.

GEO. . BLYTHE, 1400 Washington Ave. Try our flour—the best brands in the market, Pillsbury, Big Joe, King's Best and Gold Heart. Always give satisfaction and fully warranted. Give us a call.

SLOT-WIEDEBACK CO., 1200-1202 State St., for bargains in groceries. We handle the Sleepy-Eye flour, and all goods according to the new pure food law. Farmers' produce a specialty.

H. J. HEGEMAN, 1000 Villa St., for choice groceries at living prices. Leave your orders with him, and you will get the best.

GEO. C. KOSTERMAN, Groceries, 1417 Center St., Racine, and KOSTERMAN & HELD, Western Union Junction, General Merchandise.

M. JACKEY, JR., 600 High St. For the least money you can get genuine bargains in groceries, soaps, canned goods, during this month of me. Call and see me. Your trade appreciated.

G. A. RICKEMAN, Grocer, 415 Sixth St., Tel. 25. Ring them up for anything you want. Watch their ad. and you will be delighted.

JENSEN & BECK, 407 Sixth street, handles the best flour in Racine the Pillsbury's Best, Big Joe also gold medal. Order by telephone 330. All grades of teas and coffees at low prices.

HANSEN-MOGERSEN CO., 1024 State St., fine line of the best groceries at low prices our motto. We can suit you in anything to be had in the grocery line. Call and see us. See our tinware, crockery, glassware, etc.

SCHILLING STORE CO., 1200-1202 Douglas avenue. Full line of garden and field seeds; also full line of oils, paints, brushes at bed rock prices. Call and see us.

C. CHRISTENSON, 908 State St., is where you can get the finest oysters in the city. Everybody says they are just splendid. Try them.

FLOUR AND FEED.

D. P. WIGLEY. Flour, Feed Grain, and Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement. 'Phone 232, College Ave. Best Flour on earth. Buy it and you will use no other.

DAVID LAWTON, dealer in grain, flour, feed, poultry supplies, sleighs, corn shellers, grinders and other implements; imported and domestic cements, fire brick, clay, lime, sewer pipe etc.

JEWELRY.

O. E. LANGE, 568 State St., watches, clocks, silverware, and everything to be had in a first class jewelry establishment. Repairing and engraving a specialty.

Spectacles and eye glasses scientifically adjusted by Dr. Cathcart, expert optician, at C. R. UNDERWOOD'S, Jewelery store, 418 Main St., Racine, Wis.

CLOTHING.

COEDEKE & GEBHARD—Clothiers, Furnishers, Tailors, 610 State St., leaders for low prices for everything worn by man or boy.

LAUNDRY.

HAGMAN'S LAUNDRY AND CARPET CLEANING WORKS, 413 Main St. Branch office, 1356 Washington Ave. formerly Junction Laundry.

PAINTERS.

See W. C. STRICKLAND for "ad" in Racine merchants' bulletin board between Racine and Kenosha. It's a winner.

ELECRICAL SUPPLIES.

W. H. HETZEL, Electrical supplies; electrical wiring, bells and annunciators; electric and combination fixtures, Packard lamps. 314 Sixth St.

CIGARS.

Smoke Bloomer Girl and the U. S. Cigar. All dealers handle them. The best 5 cent cigar on the market. Made by J. F. HEBBLETHWAITE, north end of Main street bridge.

DRY GOODS.

SCHACHT BROS., grocers and dry goods merchants, 1141 Milwaukee avenue, have a new and complete line of goods at bed rock prices. Give them a call.

NEW YORK LEADER.—421 Main St. The people's popular dry goods and clothing store. Always the best. Always the cheapest. Bargains every day in the year.

J. H. VANDERGRIND, 410 Main St. Arriving daily, large stock of new wash goods—the largest stock in the city.

THE EAGLE, J. C. Hansen. Headquarters for dry goods, carpets, clothing. Here is where you can buy as cheaply as in Milwaukee or Chicago. 900-902 State St.

JOHNSON & WIBBERT are having their spring carpet sale this week. All carpets, ingrains, Brussels and velvets marked down. Do not miss the opportunity.

HARNETT, CAMPBELL & CO., Dry Goods. Assortment as large and prices as low as Milwaukee or Chicago houses. 507-509 Monument Square.

STOFFEL BROS.' stock of carpets is the largest in the city. New dry goods received daily. 616 State St.

JACOBSON & BECK are closing out their stock of boys and children's clothing below cost. Give them a call. They also have a big stock of dry goods and carpets at prices that will astonish the closest buyer.

BUTCHERS.

F. MALSCH, 1300-1302 N. Wisconsin St. The oldest meat market in the city. Established in 1857. Wholesale and retail meats. All kinds of domestic sausages. Poultry in season.

GEO. HANSCHE, 610 14th street, butcher. Special prices for hotels and restaurants. Native beef, the best at reasonable prices. Call and see us.

WEED & OLESON.—Fresh oysters received daily direct from Baltimore. We cure all our own hams and bacon; also render our own lard. All kinds of fresh sausage a specialty. Prices reasonable.

J. H. ALBERTSON, Meat Market, 1510 State St. Special prices on beef roasts. Fresh oysters a specialty. Sauerkraut 15 cts per gallon. Prices always the lowest.

WM. SORENSON, Meat Market, 1405 Washington Ave., is where you get the largest and tenderest steak for the least amount of money. Try him.

CUDAHY BROS. MEAT MARKET. Always the best, always the cheapest. By all odds the place where you get the most for your money.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHRIS. DUE, 1318 Washington Ave. Bargains in Men's genuine Vice Kid shoes, former price $2.00, now $1.50, together with many bargains equally good.

P. STILE, 1122 Villa street, invites the public to examine his spring styles of shoes which have just been received, and are strictly up to date. Call and see them.

KAMBACH BROS., Cor. Sixth and Wisconsin Sts., are retailing shoes at wholesale prices and the people are the ones who are benefitted. Bargains every day.

GEO. KAISER, the shoeman, will sell you your footwear for less money than any house in Racine. No excuse to pay enables him to do so.

T. NELSON, 1007 State St. His line of fine spring shoes R 2 XLNT 4 U 2 B without when prices are considered. Try him on neat repairing.

WELFL & KRAYNIK have the right shoes at the right prices. Call and you will wonder how they can sell the best shoes on earth for so little money.

CHRISTENSON, FREDRIKSEN & CO., shoemen. Cut this out, take it to 1002 State St., with 95 cents cash and it will buy $1.00 worth of goods.

JACOB LAU, 1522 State St., wishes it understood that every man in Racine should wear the Vici shoe when he can get them at the price for which he sells them. Just received, 100 pairs, and they must be sold. Repairing a specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

HOT
MALTED MILK
AT
KIRKBY'S DRUG STORE.

A fine smoke—Parrot cigar. Cut this out and present at GIESELER & LOCHNER'S Pharmacy, 620 State St., for a free trial.

SPECIAL AT ROBINSON'S. For the next 10 days we will sell a pure gum fountain syringe, 4 hard rubber tubes packed each in a polished wooden case at 48c. This beats any department store price in the northwest. Only one gross sold at that price. Come early.

SCHULZE BROS., druggists, 300 Main St., 603 Sixth St. That's the place to buy your holiday perfumes and atomizers.

MILLINERY.

MRS. RISAGER, Leading and Reliable Milliner, 1236 State St. Bargains every day in the year. All the latest styles and novelties.

MRS. M. RUETZ, Millinery Store, 618 State St., has something new to show you. It is the surprise and delight of the people. It is just what you need.

PAINTS AND OILS.

W. S. BUFFHAM & SON are selling crockery, glassware and china at less than cost. We need the room for wall paper and paints. 403-405 Main St.

LANGLOIS & CO., Paints, Oils, Glass, Artists' Materials, Wall Paper, Window Shades. Leaders of low prices. They do just as they advertise. 419 Main St.

TAILORS.

SCHACHT BROS., 922 State St., merchant tailors. The finest suits and spring overcoats; the nobbiest fitting guaranteed.

HENRY KARK, 228 Main St., just received a new invoice of domestic and foreign patterns—strictly up-to-date. Don't forget the No. 228 Main street.

F. OLSON, 511 Monument Square. Full line of spring suitings and overcoats—not excelled in the city. Before placing orders, give us a call. Prices satisfactory.

J. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor, is making the largest number of suits in the city. Turns out the nobbiest and best fitting suits. 1312 Washington Ave.

J. W. BORN, Merchant Tailor, 304½ State St., turns out the nobbiest and best fitting tailor made suits. See him.

A. FIELD, Merchant Tailor, Racine's leading and popular tailor. Strictly first class and up-to-date. Satisfaction guaranteed. Main St.

D. HETZEL, Merchant Tailor, will make you a suit of clothes as cheaply as you can buy a ready-made suit. Call at 314, Y. M. C. A. building, Sixth St.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARDT, 610 State street, have just received their spring line of suitings, shirts, hats, caps and neckties.

HARDWARE.

FRANK BAUMANN, Hardware, Stoves and Furnaces, 244-246 Main St., and 1217 Douglas Ave. Special sale stoves. Now is your time, See him quick.

DIAMOND HARDWARE STORE—Will give you 5 per cent on the dollar for all you buy during Christmas week. Skates 40c, carpet sweepers $2 and $2.75. Silverware, razors, table and pocket cutlery at low prices. F. W. Maxted, 1335 Washington Ave.

MURPHY & KERSTEN, 614 State St., can now show you the best blue flame oil stove, with or without wick, in the city. The most perfect goods in our line always to be found here.

JACOB MOHR, 515 Sixth St. Now is the time to buy a good heating stove. We have a few of them on hand which will be sold at a bargain. First come, first served. Don't miss it.

FURNITURE.

A. C. HANSON for furniture of all kinds, 1526 State St., is selling more furniture than any other house in Racine. Why? Good goods and low price is what does it.

AUGUSTINE & SON, 221 Sixth St., will save you money on furniture and baby carriages. They make their own picture frames and matts. Upholstering at bottom prices. Undertakers and embalmers.

THRONSON-HANSON FURNITURE CO., 309-313 Main St. Have you seen their elegant stock for holiday trade? It is not surpassed by Milwaukee or Chicago houses.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GEO. C. THOMAS, Photographer, is making photographs that are equalled only by the leading galleries of the largest cities.

ATHERTON'S STUDIO.—For the latest in photography. Bas relief a specialty. All kinds of pictures for all kinds of people. Cor. State and Main Sts.

COAL AND WOOD.

N. JOHNSON, Coal and Wood. The best grades of coal at lowest ruling prices. 1137 N. Chatham St. Tel. No. 17.

MARBLE CUTTERS.

W. A. CROTSENBERG, Marble and Granite. By all means the largest and finest stock in the state of Wisconsin. Don't fail to figure with him. 110 Fifth St.

J. M. ROBERTS, Cut Stone Contractor. All kinds of sawed stone. Yards east of Plow Works. Don't fail to figure with him. He will save you money.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. TAYLOR, Veterinary Surgeon, 423 Main St., Office telephone 33-2, Allen's livery. Expert dental and surgical operator. Treats all domestic animals successfully by latest methods.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAPEST FARM in the state for sale. 160 acres 55 miles from Chicago, 30 miles from Milwaukee, 1¼ miles from R. R. station; good buildings, good fences, splendid soil; $65 per acre. Terms easy. R. M. BOYD, Agt., Baker Block, Racine.

MONEY TO LOAN,
LOUIS F. KLEIN,
423 MAIN ST.
INSURANCE.

LIVERY.

C. A. BASSINGER, Livery, boarding and feed stable. Carriages for funerals, weddings and parties. Hack and baggage to all trains. 'Phone 201.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, 207 Sixth St., Interest at 3 per cent, if left three months. Savings department open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Safety deposit boxes for rent. Business, large and small solicited.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Klondyke Hotel, Ives. Rooms for private dancing parties, bowling alley and also fine line of wines, liquors, cigars, etc. RUDOLPH DIRCH, Manager.

MRS. A. GOETZ, Restaurant and Confectionery.—Best meal in the city for 25 and 35 cents. Oysters served in all styles. 505 Monument Square.

15 and 25 cent meals served at MAYER'S RESTAURANT, 428 Main St. Oysters served in any style desired. The best meal in the city for the money.

HOTEL RICHMOND, 335 Main St. Rates $1.00 and $1.25 per day. Neatest, nobbiest and best. Everything new and up to date. Try this house, you will be delighted.

Hot lunch at the WAGNER HOUSE every day this week.

HOTEL MOHR—C. J. Mohr & Son, proprietors, 1027-1029 State St. Best $1.00 and $1.25 house in the state. Modern conveniences. First class in every respect. Steam heat and bath room.

PLUMBERS.

W. R. PUGH, Plumber and Gas Fitter. Something new—earthenware tank. It will not split. Call and see it. It is the latest improved tank in the market. The Plumber, 504 Wisconsin St.

GLEASON & CASPER, 504 Sixth St., plumbers, are in a position to do you good work, and you will do well to get their figures. Work warranted and prices reasonable.

FRANK COFFEY, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting. Sewerage put in at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. 333 Main St.

BARRY MORRIS & CO., Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Hot water and steam heating. Telephone No. 263. Sixth St. Best is the cheapest in the end.

J. VOELKERS, 548 State St., plumbing and heating. Prices reasonable and first class work guaranteed.

O. C. DAVIS HEATER CO. still takes the lead for plumbing. Hot water heating. Oldest established. Thoroughly reliable. Here is where the crowd goes.

BAKERS.

F. LINTNER, 313 Sixth St. Best home-made bread, pies, and cakes in the city. Specialty in angel food, Boston brown bread and fancy cakes at reasonable prices.

CO. B. SCHULZ, Vienna Bakery, 233 Main St. Fresh rolls for breakfast. Fresh tea rolls for supper. Cream puffs. Lady fingers a specialty.

C. CHRISTIANSEN, Bakery. Headquarters for the finest oysters in the city. Don't fail to give him your order and you will be delighted. 1104 State St.

HARNESS.

For your new spring harness, go to the old stand of W. E. LUNN, 410 Sixth St., where you can get it cheaper, because better, than anywhere else. Established 1855.

A. LOBDELL.—I fill orders at same prices as last year, except rise in stock. Come in and see me.

BICYCLES.

CHRISTIANSON & TORNEY—'98 wheels are now in. Have your wheels cleaned and repaired. Enameling done in all colors. Guaranteed wheels from $25 up.

GEORGE A. CRANE, 322 Sixth St. Have your wheels repaired and enameled before the season begins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three month's course in penmanship including material, five dollars, at the CASTERTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 424-426 Main St. Day and evening sessions.

JOHN A. STORK, Mattress and bedding manufacturer, is now retailing at wholesale prices. See him for your pillows, comforters and springs. 702 Sixth St.

Remember we handle the finest grade of dairy butter in the market together with our celebrated creamery also cottage cheese and buttermilk. BROWN & WORTHINGTON, 610 College avenue.

STECHER, WEBER & HUETTEN CO.—Now is the time to order your storm sash and doors. They still take the lead.

RACINE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—512 Villa St. J. S. Mainland, Superintendent.

THE RACINE WATER CO.—Office 321 Main St. Open 7 to 12 and 1 to 6. Water rents due January and July. H. E. Cobb, pres.; C. E. Edgr, treas., and W. H. Laing, sect'y and supt.

Give us a call for your candies, nuts and cigars. Great variety. Prices the lowest. BON TON.

BELLE CITY BASKET CO., Erny Bros. & Anderson, manufactures all kinds of stave split delivery and laundry baskets. World wide reputation for best goods on earth. Cor. N. Chatham and Hamilton Sts.

RACINE COFFEE ROASTING HOUSE, 1406 State St. Finest coffees in the city of Racine. Remember they are the only coffee roasters in Racine. 1406 State St.

FOXES LIME & STONE CO., Mfrs. All kinds of stone. 'Phone 245. Lime, plastering hair, Stucco and cement. Don't fail to figure with them before buying.

H. F. MUELLER, Wholesale Jobber of general merchandise. Retailers will save money by getting his prices. He will save you freight rates if not more.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

328 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
BY THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY.

F. W. STARBUCK, President

Sample copies sent free on application.

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Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF CONGRESS.

The spirit of unrest that has been hovering over congress ever since the destruction of the battleship Maine could no longer be contained, and yesterday gave vent to resolutions contemplating various degrees of action by the United States, but all meaning the same thing—war.

The resolution by Senator Rawlins was perhaps the most virile in spirit, being for the recognition of the independence of Cuba and the declaration of war with Spain. Through long weeks of suspense the members of both houses have patiently awaited the report of the board of inquiry into the causes of the explosion of the Maine, with a calmness that no other nation on the face of the earth has ever exhibited in the face of so great provocation. Meanwhile their ears have been regaled and their senses of justice shocked by the most harrowing tales of destitution and suffering, within a hundred miles of a shore where peace and plenty abound. Is it to be wondered at, when after a most puerile statement from the president, in which, after a recital of the facts in connection with the Maine, showing conclusively that the gallant crew of the ill-fated ship were victims of Spanish perfidy, the chief executive expresses hopes that "Spanish honor" will see that justice is done, is it to be wondered the patriotic American blood coursing through the veins of senators and congressmen is boiling over with rage at the thought of longer being held down to diplomatic conventionalities. Spanish honor has been a by-word, a stench in the nostrils of every American citizen ever since this cruel warfare in Cuba has been waged, and the mere mention of the word by the president of the United States in a message to congress has been like flaunting a red flag in the face of a bull.

Congress is made up of but human beings! men who in the heat of a political battle may resort to all the subterfuges known to the realm of politics to carry the day, yet nevertheless in the depth of their souls there remains the vital spark of love for their fellow man, which will not refuse to extend the warm hand of fellowship to those in distress. This spark has been fanned into a flame and the feverish excitement in congress is but the response to the inner flame that can no longer be confined.

Congress may well ask, why temporize with a nation that since long before the days of the inquisition never knew the meaning of the word "honor:" that is now perhaps merely dallying along, while her deadly destroyers are speeding across the water to do what damage they will. Sparring for time, when if the United States were but to say the word a fleet of warships might intercept this torpedo fleet ere it reached safe harbors.

Further, that there should be any question of the right of sympathizing Americans to relieve suffering and distress, to feed the famishing: that such deeds of mercy should be hemmed about by questions of international diplomacy. Banish such hell-born doctrines! There is a law higher than that ever framed by diplomats or earthly potentates, a law given to man 1800 years ago—"Love thy neighbor as thyself." Through long generations steeped in vice the Spaniard has lost sight of this law. Spain is morally and physically rotten to the core, and it remains for this great progressive Christian nation to once and for all demonstrate to the world that so far as the western hemisphere is concerned it stands sponsor for the observance of this Divine law.

In Illinois the fusion between the Pops and [illegible] will be according to Altgeldism [illegible]archy must be vindicated, and if Altgeld has his way it will be in the next platform.

WEST FOREST LANDS.

Of all the states in the west and northwest taking any measures looking toward the preservation of their forests Minnesota is the foremost if not only one which is making a business of it. In that state are, it is estimated, 3,000,000 acres of land which, forestless and lying unused, no taxes are paid. Much of this land belongs to the general government and is much scattered, and it is thought the government would be entirely willing to cede these lands to the state, provided the state would undertake to plant them to forests and take proper care of them.

Minnesota has a system of fire wardenship which has undoubtedly been the means of preventing many forest fires, which are as destructive to forests as is the axe of the lumberman. Strict supervision is exercised, which has much more than paid the cost of the labor in the woodlands saved from depredators and fires. A Minnesota paper, the St. Paul Pioneer Press, says if these 3,000,000 acres could be brought under such a system of forestry as that which prevails in several European countries they would after sixty years, yield to the state treasury a revenue of not less than $3,000,000 per annum over all expenses. It is pointed out that the kingdom of Wurtemberg, the whole area of which is not greater than that of a single county of Minnesota, devotes 418,000 acres to forestry and derives therefrom a net annual revenue of $1,700,000; while the little Duchy of Baden, from its 240,000 acres of forest, has a net revenue of almost $700,000. Under the system of forestry in Prussia there is a profit of more than 40 per cent on the expenditure, not counting the capital originally invested; and this is proof that forestry, conducted on scientific principles, is, in the end, much more profitable than agriculture or almost any other occupation which can be named. The reckless and improvident system of dealing with our forests is being realized by the American people, and if legislators could be brought to understand the ruin that is being wrought by greed and carelessness they would bend all their energies to the establishment of a system which, if it did not bring immediate returns, would, in the end, bestow benefits upon the whole country greater than those which might come from the discovery of the richest gold fields.

Wisconsin has sold its scattered forest lands, that is the lands the state had title to, but it can yet adopt some system to restore to use the thousands upon thousands of acres now lying idle, which could just as well as these Minnesota acres be replanted with forests and pay the state handsomely.

A SCHEME FOR CONTROL.

The eastern gold standard Democrats are kicking against the pricks. Nothing is more certain than that the Populists and free silver Democrats, as well as Socialists, have captured the Democratic organization. Here and there the other crowd may capture the organization, but these scattered bands will be of no avail as against the combined weight of the others.

A scheme comes from the east by which it is maintained the free silver leaders now under the leadership of Bailey of Texas in the house may be deposed. This project is nothing less than the sending of Gorman and Hill to New York to the house of representatives, the supposition being that these leaders will be able to throw out Bailey and others and assume the full control of the Democrats so far as congress is concerned.

But there is an if in the way and this is whether or not Messrs. Hill and Gorman will be willing to act in the lower house when before they were prominent figures in the United States senate. Again, even if they are willing to return to the house whether or not they can lead the Democratic and Populist colts to advantage, the chances are that they will meet with defeat in this speculation, and free silver be as paramount as before, so far as their party is concerned.

An exchange discusses this proposed scheme, and says: "It is not certain whether the two eminent leaders would consent to accept a seat in the house even if it could be assured them by their friends. If the Democratic party were united it would be different. Under these circumstances the chance of becoming speaker of the house in case of the election of a Democratic majority would appeal strongly to men who are ambitious of political leadership and power. With a united party to sustain him the speaker is hardly less potent than the president himself. With a divided party, however, the speaker's position would be far from an enviable one, and Democracy is divided. This consideration may interfere with the program that has been worked out. Mr. Hill and Mr. Gorman may conclude that it would be better for their political fortunes as well as for their personal repose to decline a nomination."

The Spanish papers declare that Spain desires peace but will make no more proposals. Spain can be assured that peace will prevail without any more proposals—by merely accepting the ultimatum of the United States.

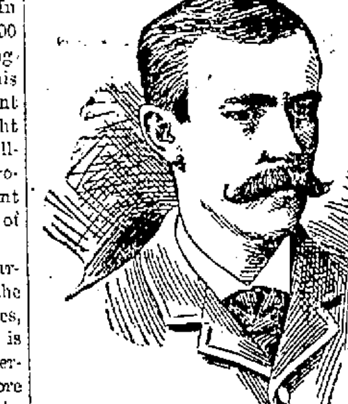
Modern Democracy as exemplified in late fusions between Populists and Democrats are on the lines of unlimited paper money and improved methods on the part of the government in shelling it out.

England is very kind to intimate we can have Hawaii if we want it. But it seems plain enough that we do not want it. Hawaii has not even an iron clad she can sell us, or for that matter lend us.

Railroad Engineer

Testifies to Benefits Received From

Dr. Miles' Remedies.



THERE is no more responsible position on earth than that of a railroad engineer. On his steady nerves, clear brain, bright eye and perfect self command, depend the safety of the train and the lives of its passengers. Dr. Miles' Nervine and other remedies are especially adapted to keeping the nerves steady, the brain clear and the mental faculties unimpaired.

Engineer F. W. McCoy, formerly of 1323 Broadway, Council Bluffs, but now residing at 3411 Humboldt St., Denver, writes that he "suffered for years from constipation, causing sick, nervous and bilious headaches and was fully restored to health by Dr. Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills. I heartily recommend Dr. Miles' Remedies."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

There is no question but what the election of United States senators by the people would be popular with the people. This does not mean an election by intermediaries, but a direct vote of the people. It would mean an abolition of the scandals which creep out to disgust the country, and it would mean that conventions could not be bought easily as legislatures. It would mean that senators in favor with the people would get there and those who do not represent the people but the corporations would not get there. A change in the conditions of choice can be brought about only by the means of an amendment to the constitution, but up to date nothing has been accomplished in this direction.

It cannot be said that the abolition of the right of state legislatures to elect senators would remedy all existing evils complained of. Indeed there are good arguments that can be made in favor of keeping the method of choice as it is now. There may be some reason and a valid one for keeping the election of senators separate and apart from the excitements of a popular election and general campaign in the minds of the founders of the republic, and this objection could only be obviated by a separate election for senators and congressmen entirely distinct from any state and country elections. As a matter of fact, all elections for officials representing the national government should be held on a date upon which no other officials should be chosen. In other words, elections for federal officials should be on different dates than those for state and county officials.

The choice of senators direct by the people would unquestionably be of value to the country in more ways than one, and the thing to do is to bring it about in the proper and only legal manner. This movement is steadily gaining ground, but it is time something definite was being accomplished.

REPORT ON THE MAINE.

President McKinley's message to congress accompanying the report of the court of inquiry deals so leniently with is a bare recital of facts with which congress and the country at large have long been conversant. The report of the inquiry board while in effect relating nothing but what the country has been for some days aware of gives the details of the findings, showing beyond a doubt that not only was the Maine blown up by an outside force but that it was a cleverly laid plot, into which Capt. Sigsbee and his gallant officers and crew were unwittingly trapped. The Spanish pilot conducted the Maine to a buoy, and the pilot, authorized by the Spanish government, certainly ought to be cognizant of the condition of every foot of the harbor. The only wonder is that the court of inquiry deals so leniently with Spain. There is no room to doubt Spanish perfidy, and while conclusive testimony is lacking to show the connivance of Spanish officials there is not an impartial jury but would have found for the plaintiff were this a case before a court fashioned after American civil courts. What plea Spain will set up in defense is problematical. In face of the evidence presented, Spain cannot maintain her self respect, or the respect of other nations by a general denial. The matter cannot be dismissed thus lightly. No more can Spain oppose the humanitarian plan proposed by the United States of rendering aid to the starving. Every day must bring new developments that must be woven into the fabric of history or else the inevitable result must be war.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

SOAP is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Prevent Face Humors," mailed free.

EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SPAIN WANTS MORE DELAY.

While on the broad principles of humanity it is desirable to avert war, it would be an ignoble humiliation for the United States to recede one step from the stand it has taken. Our position has been taken on high ground and any tendency to get down in the mire before the Spanish dons will be repulsed by the people and their representatives in congress. For instance, it is asserted in the morning dispatches that the Maine question is to be settled by international arbitration and that Spain proposes to settle the Cuban question on the following lines:

"Spain to proclaim immediately an armistice in Cuba to last until October, during which interval the United States will use its good offices with the insurgents to make this temporary peace permanent; and, second, Spain to do her best toward relieving suffering and starvation on the island, with America to be allowed to assist in this work."

This congress should never assent to. Spain should not be entrusted with relieving suffering in Cuba. It requires an humane heart to relieve suffering and it is the sheerest nonsense to consider a suggestion that relief should be carried on by those who are responsible for the destitution. Furthermore, the suggestion of an armistice till October is but a play in the hands of Spain. The armistice period covers the rainy season, when nature has tied the hands of Spain and will allow a breathing spell for Spain to get in shape to renew hostilities with greater vigor after October. The United States would be compelled to begin over again its work in behalf of the enslaved Cubans. Let the matter be settled now, once for all and settled right.

NO HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT.

All hope of maintaining peace has now been abandoned. While no definite declaration of war has been made and is not likely to be before Monday or Tuesday, the calm that prevails is but the calm before the storm. There is only the remotest prospect of any concessions by Spain and that perhaps because of the pressure which may be brought to bear by the European money changers who are heavily interested in maintaining the stability of Spain. From this source, however, not much is expected. In the first place it is recognized by the money lenders that Cuba is already practically lost to Spain, and Cuba is the goose that laid the golden egg. The Phillipines, Spain's East India province, is also as good as gone, and the money barons of Europe have little to expect from Spain itself.

Sagasta has been "playing horse" with Minister Woodford, and his latest effusion attempting to shift a settlement off on to the Spanish Cortes, and the Cuban chambers is so much "rot." In the face of all this comes the declaration from the queen regent that Spain must pass to her son when he becomes king, as it was entrusted to her keeping, without territorial division. With the queen maintaining this attitude there is little hope for the representatives of the two countries getting together on any equitable footing.

Meanwhile it is a good time to bend every energy and employ every resource toward strengthening the defenses of the country.

Congress will be given the responsibility of declaring for war or armed intervention in Cuba; both of which mean the same thing, Monday or Tuesday.

There are signs that the caucus law may be amended out of all recognition in the next legislature. One of the amendments may be possibly that the caucus may be made to supplant nominating conventions altogether. Another amendment not discussed but should be, is to make the caucus law apply to every voting precinct in the state. There is no reason whatever why it should apply to one place any more than another. An other amendment would be to have less machinery about it, and to have provision that does not shut off the voter who happens to be dissatisfied with candidates placed in nomination by petition. Most certainly should the voter have the right to vote for whom he pleases. It is manifestly unfair voters should be compelled to select from a given number. He should be allowed to vote for whom he pleased. In talking of caucus laws, by the way, what is the objection to having uniform state caucus law applicable all to every election district in the state. If we are to have reform why not have the reform strictly pure and free from any adulteration whatever.

One enthusiastic Spaniard is quoted as saying that Spain had fought the Moors for 700 years and could fight the United States for as many thousand years. It is more than likely, however, that Spain would be satisfied after seven months.

A kind Providence has permitted an early opening of the straits of Mackinaw to allow the Gresham to get away.

Pure Blood

Every thought, word and action takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition. Therefore pure blood is absolutely necessary to right living and healthy bodies.

Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and the best Spring Medicine. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nervine, strength builder, appetizer, stomach tonic and regulator.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills taken after dinner aid digestion.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Racine Republicans, it seems, have the allied Populists and Democrats to combat. It is fortunate the Republicans have been so fortunate as to place in nomination such a superior ticket. It is in every way superior to the opposition, both to the general ticket and the ward nominations. As between Mr. Hendrie and Mr. Colbert for city treasurer what citizen who appreciates the difference in the men is going to hesitate who to vote for. This office heads the ticket and it is by far the most important office to fill with the right person. Every voter will, of course, decide for himself, and if he consults his own interests as well as the interests of others he will vote for Mr. Hendrie.

The Journal in speaking thus does so because the office of city treasurer should be filled by just such a person as is Mr. Hendrie. He is not only a thorough Republican, but he is a thoroughly good citizen as well, and assuredly a most competent one for this position. All through the Republican nominations are superior and represent those elements best needed in the service of the city. The ward nominations are strictly first-class and there is no earthly reason why there should not be a Republican city council.

AN ABUSE OF THE PEOPLE.

The perpetration of abuse upon an innocent people is kept up by the Congressional Record, which continues to publish the speeches that were never delivered in congress. It is a anomoly that a congress that has been adjourned for some time should be continued in this manner in a government publication, with speeches being printed that were never even mentioned in the proceedings in the published reports. While perhaps the people may be asking too much that the nuisance be stopped all together, yet it is not too much to ask that the publication of this governmental paper be stopped at least a week after the adjournment of congress.

It has been argued that this is a good thing, to let the members blow off their surplus steam for home consumption. But why should speeches be printed in full in the Congressional Record that were never uttered during the proceedings? If congress has to be controlled in this sort of fashion, by permitting the members to blow off their surplus energy, in order that their people at home may be fooled into believing that their congressmen are really working sad havoc in the ranks of the opposition, it may be respectfully inquired if the people should pay the large expense incurred.

Gov. Pingree is waging an active anti-pass law in Michigan. But what is the sense of opinating that every legislator and every judge who accepts a railroad pass is taking it for corruption purposes? Certainly passes should be abolished for various reasons, one being that legislators are no more entitled to free passes than are other citizens. If passes are given they are of course not given for charitable purposes, and while accepting these passes is not of itself evidence that any public official is corrupted, yet it is undeniable that better laws might be secured in behalf of the people were it not for the free passes. They have a tendency to act as pacificators when anti-railroad legislation is up and the best interests of a state as well as nation is subserved by the free pass system being abolished.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

It is clear that Populism is fast merging in Democratism and the original elements are returning to themselves. The genuine Populist has no use for Democracy and he knows it. The fusionizing going on all over is all the evidence in the world, that the better elements of Democracy are being eliminated in the fusionizing, and the genuine Populists also going through the eliminating process. It is true than wherever the gold-standard Democrats happen to be in the majority they will capture the party organization and wherever the genuine Populists are in the majority they will not fuse.

Thomas E. Watson, who was quite prominent before the country in the last presidential campaign and is popular in his party, has retired from the political business and refused to become the candidate of his party for governor of Georgia. Mr. Watson in this recognizes the tendency of fate and that fact that Populism has been fully joined with Democracy with swaddling bands that are going to hold. There is no more regular Populist party, and none know it better than does Thomas.

There is no denying the fact that Consul Lee is as popular a man as there is in the country today. Politicians who are infused with the belief that the old days when people marched like cattle to the polls still exist in their pristine purity, are liable to be mistaken, that is all. Unless the Republican party fully meets with the spirit of the people in the present stress of national weather, it is going to have trouble.

While the honor and dignity of the nation must be preserved, the general public have little sympathy for the frantic and howling sensationalists who are eager for war—provided some other fellow does the fighting. About as sensible a way to handle these enthusiasts, would be for each town to have its organization of volunteers, and when a man gets too rabid, invite him to back up his patriotism by enlisting.

There are many good and loyal Americans, not jingoes either, who, while their hearts go out in pity toward the suffering Cubans, are not satisfied that the United States should calmly engage in relief work, sending food and clothing to be confiscated by the Spanish marauders in charge of the seaports. In the words of Senator Thurston, it is time we accompanied our bread with bullets.

So the United States is trusting to Spanish honor" for a settlement of international differences. As a recent example of "Spanish honor" we refer the administration to the piloting of an American warship over a deadly submarine mine, which destroyed the ship and 260 brave seamen. Is it another case of "Spanish honor" like this we are waiting for?

It is not unlikely that before the day has passed the die may be cast for war. Spain's note in reply to the demands of the United States was received last night, and if the administration deems it prudent to make known the contents the Journal will publish it tonight. Dispatches from private sources are contradictory, and the public must await the official information before learning the truth.

Before long every southern state will have so changed their state constitutions that the colored and Republican vote will have been practically proscribed. Texas is the last state to vote upon the question of a new constitution, and in January Louisiana votes on a similar proposition. This will about complete the list.

It may be, but hardly likely, that the Milwaukee political contest this spring is going to settle various national matters now in course of dispute between certain political parties. Mayor Harrison of Chicago has an idea this way and there is some talk of his stumping the city in behalf of Democratic-Populist doctrines.

Germany has now put her foot in the Cuban affairs by threatening to send a cruiser to Cuba unless Spain quickly gives her satisfaction in the Cannamaba case. Perhaps the United States may be saved the task of settling this Cuban matter.

The people of the United States are not going to consent to any smothering up of the national honor. The president is showing every disposition, that while naturally slow to evoke the god of war, yet will not hesitate in the hour of necessity.

The rage for fast trains increases, the latest being that of the Alton, which is to run a train through from Chicago to Kansas City in thirteen hours to the minute. This may be a sort of evolution in rapid traveling which may sooner or later lead to travelers in a hurry being propelled through pneumatic tubes.

The latest submarine torpedo boat, the Holland, appears to be a success. This may occasion a new departure in building battleships, but there will be no efficient method of warding off the attacks of submarine boats which cannot be seen. The United States should have a good sized fleet of the Hollands.

Now that the Spanish torpedo flotilla is at Porto Rico, backed by the Vizcaya and Oquendo, it behooves the American navy to see that they stay right there, in fact the sooner they ornament a coral reef the better the American people will like it.

TO MOTHERS OF LARGE FAMILIES.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Free.

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

MRS. A. C. BUHLER, 1123 North Albany avenue, near Humboldt Park, Chicago, Ill., says: "I am fifty-one years old and have had twelve children, and my youngest is eight years old. I have been suffering for some time with a terrible weakness; that bearing-down feeling was dreadful, and I could not walk any distance. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash and they have cured me. I cannot praise your medicine enough."

The policy being settled that congress may appropriate large sums towards feeding the starving of other countries, which in the case of the Cubans is on broad humanitarian grounds, there is no seeming reason why congress can not equally appropriate needed sums to feed the starving people in our large cities.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Buttermilk will take out mildew stains.

Prints, if rinsed in salt water, look brighter.

A drop of creosote will stop the bleeding of a cut.

Rub spoons with common salt to remove egg stains.

Nutmeg grated into a glass of port or sherry often cures neuralgia.

Sage, picked fresh and rubbed on the teeth, whitens and preserves them.

Print or grease spots may be removed from woolen cloth by turpentine being rubbed on in.

If your window glass is lacking in brilliancy, clean it with a liquid made of methylated spirits of wine and whitening, which removes specks, and gives the glass a high luster.

To remove white spots on varnished furniture, dip a soft flannel in spirits of wine and rub the spots well. Afterward repolish the furniture with a furniture cream.

It is well to know that if salt fish is wanted quickly the fish is freshened much sooner if soaked in milk, milk that is turned being as good for the purpose as the fresh milk.

To remedy a creaking hinge, if your oil can is not handy, take a soft lead pencil, moisten the point and rub it into all the cracks and crevices that can be reached, and in most cases this will prevent any noise.

If one is so unfortunate as to find a fish bone lodged in the throat, the white of an egg, if swallowed at once, will generally remove it. Or swallow bread crust without chewing—the rough bread will generally dislodge the bone.

Used for over 25 years BY ALL NATIONS of the Globe for

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NEURALGIA and similar Complaints, and prepared under the stringent GERMAN MEDICAL LAWS. prescribed by eminent physicians.

DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" PAIN EXPELLER.

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Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults......	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis............	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.........	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness......	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains......	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough....................	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....................	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....................	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever......................	.25

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SQUADRON TO SAIL

Flying Sqadron of the Navy Gets Orders to Immediately Prepare for Sea.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS

McKinley and His Cabinet in Session Most of the Day.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE REPLY

Spain's Answer to Administration's Demands Worries President.

SHREWD PIECE OF DIPLOMACY

United States Asked to Give Spain Time to Treat with the Insurgents—Fears of a Disagreement Between the President and Congress—The Latter Likely to Take Matters in Its Own Hands.

COMMODORE M'NAIR.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Orders have been issued to the flying squadron to prepare for sea. The question of the moves of this squadron, however, are still under a cloud.

The cabinet will re-assemble at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Members of the cabinet regard the situation as a very grave state and the most critical character possible.

The foreign relations committee of the senate remained in session until 12:25. The reply of Spain was communicated to the members. It was said to be practically a rejection of the demands of the United States.

WASHINGTON April 1.—Speaker Reed has been called to the White House to consult with the president on the Cuban question.

CRISIS IS NEAR.

When the cable from Woodford giving the reply of Spain to the latest proposals of the United States was received last night and read by the president such members of the cabinet as could be got at, counseled and it was decided in view of the gravity of the situation to refer the matter to the full cabinet at its meeting today and to delay a reply until after that meeting.

That the president has less confidence in a peaceable outcome is apparent from the views he expressed to several close friends today. While he expressly refrained from stating that he had given up all hope, he felt that the settlement on a peace basis was exceedingly unlikely. In order to have congress with him, he is taking the leaders into his confidence, but under restrictions which are calculated to prevent diplomatic secrets from reaching Spain.

Dingley, the floor leader of the Republicans in the house, had a long conference with the president this morning.

The cabinet went into session at the usual hour for a consideration of Spain's reply.

Capt. Crowninshield, chief of the Navigation Bureau, whose duty it is to order the movement of all naval vessels and keep track of all matters bearing on our comparative naval strength, was summoned to the cabinet meeting during its deliberations.

WHAT WOODFORD SAYS.

The folowing abstract from Woodford's cable was received late last night: It informs the government that Blanco revoked the reconcentradom order in the western province of Cuba: that Spain has placed at his disposal $600,000 to assist the country people to return to their labors, and that Spain will accept whatever assistance that may be sent from the United States in acordance with the plan now in operation. As the Cuban chambers will not meet till May 4 Spain will not on its part object to suspension of hostilities, if asked by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it will belong and determine the duration and condition of suspension.

The president will communicate with congress as soon as he can prepare the message.

The foregoing, including the last sentence, was made public immediately after the cabinet meeting.

SPAIN'S REPLY.

The reply of Spain is said in effect to be: The independence of Cuba means the parting or cession of Spanish territory which cannot be done without the consent of the Cortes, which will not be in session till April 24th, and consequently no definite answer can be returned to the demand of the United States till the Cortes assembles.

Then a counter proposition to be submitted on the Cuban matter will be settled on a basis equitable among the nations. The United States is asked to give Spain time to treat with the insurgents, and ascertain what can be done in the nature of a peaceful settlement.

Senators who know the nature of the reply say it is a shrewd piece of diplomacy made for an effect on the world at large. It is said the reply is unsatisfactory to the president who does not believe it will be satisfactory to congress.

Administration circles feel that after Monday congress is likely to take matters into its own hands and fear is expressed there will be a disagreement between the branches of government, which will be unfortunate at this critical period. No one at the capital has undertaken to speak for the president, although those who have seen him say his hopes for a peaceful solution of the difficulty were disappointed by the reply of Spain.

It can be stated on authority that the case as now made up will constitute the case to be submitted to congress in the president's message and there is no present intention of pursuing further negotiations which will change the status of the Cuban question as now presented in the correspondence between Spain and us.

The Cuban government (the home rule authorities, not the insurgents) have appealed to the president to respect the will of a majority of the people of Cuba. The appeal declares the majority represents those in favor of home rule under Spanish sovereignty; that the insurgents are in the minority and that the majority has a right to rule it own districts; that it would be an iniustice for a foreign will, meaning the United States, to impose upon this majority a political regime contrary to its will; and it would be a great wickedness to dispose of its lot without its own consent. The appeal claims to be the direct expression of the Cuban government itself without inspiration or knowledge of the Spanish government either in Madrid, Havana or elsewhere.

AMERICANS QUITTING HAVANA

Alarm Has Spread Through the Cuban Capital—Getting Ready for War.

TAMPA, Fla., April 1.—The steamship Mascotte arrived in port from Havana, bringing over 100 excited passengers. They say that an exodus was about to begin among the Americans in that city and on the island. Everybody has become greatly excited during the last thirty-six hours and is getting out as fast as steamer accommodations can be secured. The passengers say that a very great change has come over the Spanish officials since the report of the Maine disaster has been made known, and that it is now dangerous for Americans to remain there. They further declare that Consul-General Lee realizes the seriousness of the situation and has become uneasy for the safety of the people he is there to protect.

SENATE COMMITTEE WAITING.

The Majority in Favor of a Declaration of War.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The senate committee on foreign relations was slow in getting to work, feeling that nothing can be done pending cabinet deliberations on the Spanish note. A strong sentiment in the committee is in favor of an absolute declaration of war when the time comes, taking the Maine catastrophe as the ground. The conservatives, however, are inclined to be guided in a form of declaration by the president.

BRIEF WAR TIPS.

The Latest Bulletins by Wire This Afternoon.

KEY WEST, Apil 1.—The United States warships are being stripped of woodwork in preparation for action.

COLUMBUS, O., April 1.—Senator Riley, introduced a bill to appropriate a million donars to put Ohio on a war footing.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The cruiser Minneapolis sailed from League island navy yard this morning for Hampton roads, to join the flying squadron.

FORT DECHSNE, Utah, April 1.—Orders were received to ship the Hotchkiss cannon and all ammunition for the same as soon as possible to Mobile, Ala.

ROME, April 1.—Ricciotti Garibaldi, denies the published statement he is enrolling volunteers for service in Cuba.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 1.—Both houses of the general assembly this afternoon passed a bill appropriating half a million dollars to be used in case of war. The money will be placed at the dosposal of the goverument.

CALLING CARDS.
Neatly engraved at this office.

FLEET GETS READY FOR ACTION.

All Precautions Taken by the Squadron Lying Off Key West.

KEY WEST, April 1.—Every preparation for action was taken by the warships yesterday. All the woodwork was stripped off exposed spots and sent ashore. The wood pilot houses on the cruisers were taken down. To a certain extent interior woodwork was also removed and sent ashore. Even the sailors' wooden boxes were removed from some of the ships.

These precautions have been adopted to prevent, as far as possible, the danger of flying splinters in case of action. The officers sent their personal valuables and belongings to be stored on shore. The Castine and two torpedo boats left their anchorage after dark and steamed to the southward, where they will patrol during the night. This precaution was ordered by Capt. Sampson. He is particularly anxious to watch closely the Havana entrance to this harbor, and also to afford additional safety for the Iowa, Indiana and New York, which lie unprotected six miles out.

The naval station officials have received orders to overhaul their marine engineering stock so that it could be used instantly in case of emergency. The establishment of a patrol is considered by the few who know of it as most significant. The entire fleet is now in readiness to move at fifteen minutes' notice.

The gunboat Anapolis has left for Brooklyn. The five bodies from the Maine wreck brought here last night were buried today with the usual simple ceremony and without incident.

UNAVOIDABLE ACCIDENT.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Frank Penas Accident.

From Daily of April 1.

At 9 o'clock this morning an inquest was held in the case of Frank Penas, the 7-year-old boy killed by a Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric car yesterday afternoon, at the State street viaduct. Five witnesses gave testimony and it was substantially the same as that published last evening. The boys were playing on the viaduct. A locomotive passed under the viaduct on the St. Paul railway. The boys leaned over the rail to see the engine go under and then started for the other side to see it come from under; that little Frankie failed to see the car, on account of smoke and steam and ran directly in front of it; was struck, knocked down and killed: that the bell of the car was being sounded: that Motorman Sullivan was not in the least to blame and that he stopped the car before it ran six feet after hitting the boy.

Dr. Simms testified as to the injuries and cause of death. Martin Olof, bridge tender; a brother of the dead boy, Patrick White, William Cullen and Motorman J. J. Sulivan, all gave testimony in regard to how the accident occurred.

The jury brought in a verdict that the accident was unavoidable and completely exonerated J. J. Sullivan, the motorman, from all blame. The jury was composed of G. R. West, V. Bassinger, M. H. Lee, P. Daly, N. F. Anderson and A. G. Harding.

J. J. Sulivan, the motorman, has been in the street car business ten years and is one of the most careful and painstaking motormen in the service. This is the first time he ever had an accident in his life. He is a gentlemanly fellow and very sensitive, but he can rest assured that not a person in the city will in any way blame him.

The funeral of the dead boy will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from his Hubard street home.

A WILD RUNAWAY.

Lafayette Lawson Narrowly Escapes Death in a Runaway Today.

From Daily of April 1.

Lafayette Lawson, a colored man, narrowly escaped being killed in a runaway just before 12 o'clock today. He was driving his team of horses, attached to a wagon, north on Main street. There was something wrong about the harness and the animals started to run at Tenth street, but were stopped. At the intersection of Main and Seventh streets they started to run again and this time got beyond the control of Lawson. They tore down Main street at a wicked pace and Lawson was making frantic efforts to stop them, but they ran all the faster, and those who witnessed the sight, never saw a wilder one. In front of the Parisian laundry the pole of the wagon broke and the vehicle commenced to slew around. Opposite the Richmond hotel the wagon lurched and Lawson was thrown head foremost to the pavement. He lay still and it was feared that he had been killed. Several men picked him up and carried him to the sidewalk and Drs. Thompson and Simms were soon beside him. He appeared to be stunned, but soon revived and the patrol wagon was called and he was placed in it. The wagon had not gone a block before Lawson informed the police that he was all right and that he wanted to go back and look after his team and wagon. They brought him back and he walked about and took charge of the horses and wagon. Although bruised somewhat and considerably shook up he said that he was all right. The horses stopped in front of a pile of dirt thrown up from a sewer trench. The wagon was not badly damaged. The escape of Lawson from being badly maimed or killed was miraculous.

It is economy to profit by the experience of others. Thousands have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, why not you?

Incontinence of water during sleep stopped immediately by Dr. E. Detchen's Anti Diuretic. Cures children and adults. Sold by Shulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

DEMAND IS REJECTED

Chief Demands of the United States Spurned as Being Inconsistent With Diginity.

NOTE TELEGRAPHED TO POWERS

Russia and France Likely to Take a Hand in the Negotiations.

SPAIN TAKES A FIRM STAND

Will Not Make Any Further Concessions to the United States.

WOODFORD STILL TALKS PEACE

American Minister to Madrid Not so Confident Now of Peace as Formerly—The Spanish Torpedo Flotilla Reported Seen Going South Toward the West Indes—No Concessions From Spain.

QUEEN REGENT MARIA CHRISTINA.

LONDON, April 1.—The Daily Mail's second edition says at a conference at Madrid, Premier Sagasta read the Spanish reply to Minister Woodford. The chief demands of the United States were rejected, the feeling being that they are inconsistent with the dignity and honor of any nation. The note has been telegraphed to the European powers.

The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent says: "I am assured that France and Russia have asked Spain to formulate the utmost limits of the consessions she can make, and that the powers are evidently intending to mediate."

NO MORE CONCESSIONS.

MADRID, April 1, 1 p. m.—According to the best information obtainable, Spain

ALFONSO XIII, BOY KING OF SPAIN.

has definitely resolved not to make any further concessions to the United States.

MADRID, April 1.—The Spanish government takes a bright view of the relations with the United States and believes peace is secured. The important newspapers comment on the note in this strain, but inquiries made last evening of Minister Woodford failed to secure anything confirming optimistic impressions prevailing here.

He has so earnestly been found for peace throughout that this silence now causes much anxiety in diplomatic circles.

The substance of yesterday's proposals to Spain, the Associated Press correspondent learns is: "That the insurgents ask for armistice and not the United States. The request for armistice should be dealt with by the autonomist cabinet of Cuba, without the intervention or good offices of the United States."

ANOTHER VIEW.

The opinion is expressed from an authoritative source that it is believed an agreement between Spain and the United States will be reached, including the Maine and reconcentrado questions; also the means of arriving at durable peace in Cuba. It is also stated the Cuban government and General Blanco are in complete accord and that the peninsular government will assist in the work of peace. Those best informed believe that peace is assured unless McKinley's hands are forced, making him depart from the calm attitude he has assumed throughout the crisis. It is further semi-officially asserted that Spain, "believing she correctly interprets the sentiment of justice, and lofty aims of the president will not hesitate to do everything necessary to preserve peace without other limits than national dignity and territorial integrity."

WANTS TO ARBITRATE.

The latest phase of the the situation is reported the pope is urging Spain to offer an armistice and also his holiness urges the insurgents to adopt it. A note was transmitted to Washington in addition to the proposition regarding an armistice and concentrados, and expresses regret "at the accident to the Maine in Spanish waters" and offers to arbitrate matters.

SAW SPANISH FLOTILLA.

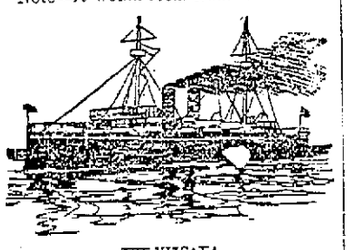
LONDON, April 1.—A steamer from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, reports having met four Spanish torpedo boats and three destroyers with an escort ship March 12, a few miles from Las Palmas. They were going south, and it is understood, bound for Cuba. The flotilla was steaming slowly and looked most imposing, but with no bunting showing.

VIZCAYA SAILS FROM HAVANA.

Portion of a Dispatch Received by the Associated Press.

HAVANA, April 1.—Noon—The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Oquendo have sailed ———.

Note—It would seem from the fact the



THE VIZCAYA.

Associated Press was notified by the Cable company the above dispatch was apparently ended, that the censor killed the dispatch from that point on.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

From Daily of April 1.

The state board of control has decided to erect buildings at Waukesha to cost $40,000, to take the place of buildings recently burned.

James E. Hog, whose time soon expires as a member of the state board of control has been offered the position of general superintendent of the branch prison at Green Bay.

Commissions were issued to First Lieut. Gerhard F. Behnken, and Second Lieut. D. L. Remington of Co. B, First regiment, Mauston. The appointments are promotions, First Lieut. W. G. Beebe having resigned.

On the strength of new orders, all militia men at West Superior were furnished with campaign outfits of clothing and blankets, which places the company where it can move on short notice. A special inspection will take place immediately.

Judge Hastings has signed an order granting the issuing of $2,000 worth of receiver's certificates to the receivers of the Fox River Electric Street Railway company of Green Bay. This money will be used in repairs to the line and the payment of taxes.

Pensions granted persons residing in Wisconsin: Original—Charles H. George River Falls, $6; William John Soden, Durand, $6; Charles Pearson, Stevens Point, $6; John Lonsberger, National home, Milwaukee, $6. Increase—Jacob M. James, Avon, $6 to $8; Thomas Moran, National home, Milwaukee, $6 to $10, Michael Fitzgerald, St. Croix Falls, $14 to $17. Original widow, etc.—Mary J. Smith, Green Bay, $8. Re-issue—Betsey M. Forbes, Portage, $12.

The Crank, a weekly paper at Pardeeville publishes the following: "On Wednesday last, at the Rosedale cemetery, the grave of Mrs. Sarah Smith, daughter-in-law of John Smith, formerly of this place, was opened for the purpose of removing the remains to an adjacent lot. On opening the coffin it was found that she had been buried while in a trance, as she must have come to after being interred, for she had partly turned over and the right hand was drawn up to the face and the fingers indicated having been bitten in the agony of finding herself interred alive. She had been buried thirteen years."

Was Discouraged.

"I was feeling very poorly, was weak and had no appetite. I could not sleep well and was discouraged and despondent. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my health improved very rapidly. After taking three bottles I was cured and never felt better or stronger in my life." F. G. Brower, Kingston, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc.; save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. The Robinson Drug Co.

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Farm News — Published at Springfield, Ohio. A practical farm paper, that is filled with the practical experience of actual farmers. It is ably edited, thoroughly up to the times, and keeps its readers posted on the wonderful advances made every month by progressive agriculturist in the science of tilling the soil. Send for a free sample copy.

Womankind — A monthly magazine for women and the home Its bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to interest and please every member of the family. The publishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of this paper a free sample copy.

Farm News Poultry Book — A hand book on the care of poultry, written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is *practical*. You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. *Price, 25c*

Womankind Cook Book — A collection of the favorite recipes of the good housekeepe who reads WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested stand by o some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very popular and we are sure you will like it. *Price, 25 cents.*

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No. 77. Surrey Harness. Price, $18.00. As good as sells for $25.

No. 606 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $90.

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Try an Ad in the Journal

THE HORROR AT SCHAWNEETOWN

Late Advices From the Scene of the Holocast.

SEVERAL HUNDRED DROWNED

Wires All Down and Particulars Meagre.

CITY UNDER 15 FEET OF WATER

One-fourth of the City's Population Lose Their Lives—Governor Tanner Responds to an Appeal for Aid— Provisions, Blankets and Tents Sent to the Sufferers —Mayor Carney Appeals to Congress For Aid.

FLORA, Ill., April 4.—Reports from Shawneetown confirm the first advices as to the disaster there. Both rail and telegraph communication are cut off and particulars are meagre. At Mills station the river is eight miles wide and the railroad track is covered for six miles. Superintendent Mills of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern road, received a telegram from one of his conductors at Ridgeway, Ill., this morning, saying:

"Half of Shawneetown is under fifteen to twenty feet of water. The south levee is covered with dead stock, houses and all kinds of debris."

SOME OF THE DEAD.

Here is a partial list of the dead: Col. Collicott, W. C. Collicot and wife, Mrs. Ed Flake, three children of Paul Phalen, Mrs. Galoway and two children, C. Rhynhart, Marcy McAlister, Annie Rhynhart, Grandma Holmy, Mrs. McLane, Mrs. Mathilda Greer. No bodies have been recovered. The mayor of Shawneetown appeals for tents and provisions. Help must come quickly, as there is great suffering. I notified the Shawneetown committee I would bring all supplies offered. We picked up a lot of boats to transfer provisions from the cars at the water's edge. Adjacent towns are hurrying forward assistance."

Supt. Martin of the Louisville and Nashville road wires that the mayor of Shawneetown reports 350 to 400 drowned.

RESPONDS TO RELIEF CALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—Gov. Tanner this morning received a message from Mayor Carney of Shawneetown, Ill., sent by Messenger to Ridgeway, saying that nearly one-fourth of the city's population was drowned, and asking food, tents, clothing and coffins be sent at once. The governor at once authorized R. S. Phillips, president of the Ridgeway bank, to draw on the governor for $3,000 for immediate necessities, and arranged with Dr. F. W. Wines, secretary of the state board of charities, who with assistants, left later with a train carrying tents capable of sheltering a thousand people, and 300 blankets and 1,200 emergency rations. The governor also issued a proclamation, calling for public contributions in aid of the sufferers.

Dr. Wines expects to reach Shawneetown some time tonight. Under the governor's proclamation all contributions will be sent to W. R. Phillips, president of the Ridgeway bank, Ridgeway, Ill., the nearest point from which relief work can be carried on. Only a few caskets were obtainable here and adjacent cities. A St. Louis coffin factory was immediately wired to load a car of coffins and send at once. Three cars of provisions will be sent by the same train.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 4.—Mayor Carney, of Shawneetown, appealed to congress for aid this morning for the destitute people of the stricken city. He says the town is absolutely destroyed, and there is not food enough in the town for one meal. He says three hundred people are drowned. All goods in the city are lost. The situation is distressing in the extreme. This city sent two steamboat loads of provisions last night, that should reach Shawneetown this morning.

Trainmen on the Louisville & Nashville accommodation train bring a report that the family of Sheriff Galloway was completely wiped out by the Shawneetown flood. The bodies were found this morning clasped in each other's arms. A telephone message from Mount Vernon Ind., from C. L. Storris in charge of a provision boat from Evansville, just returned from there, says Mayor Carney now estimates the loss of life at one hundred. The city is ten to twenty feet under water, and people are huddled in the Riverside hotel, court house, and school house, all of which are two story buildings.

Mt. Pleasant Caucus.
From Daily of April 4.

At a mass meeting of Mt. Pleasant electors, held at the town hall at Mygatts Corners, Saturday, Henry J. Herzog, the present chairman of the town board, was renominated. He received over 70 out of a total of about 100 votes cast, Ed Bartlett receiving the major portion of the minority vote.

The following is the complete ticket placed in the field: Supervisors, H. J. Herzog, chairman; R. E. Roberts, L. S. Place.

Assessor—E. D. Davis.
Town Clerk—J. H. Crane.
Treasurer—A. Steele.

CALLING CARDS
Neatly engraved at this office.

ENLISTING AT HAVANA.

Thousands of Spaniards Enthusiastic Over Prospects of War.

HAVANA, April 4.—There is great enthusiasm among Spaniards here, and thousands are enlisting in the volunteer battalion. In spite of this many depositors have already withdrawn their money from the Bank of Spain. The treasury advanced $800,000 in gold to the bank to provide for eventualities.

POPE WORKING FOR PEACE.

Interceding with the Hope of Averting Trouble Between Spain and United States.

MADRID, April 4.—The reported armistice in Cuba may be proclaimed before tomorrow night. It is claimed earlier reports on the subject are somewhat inaccurate. What really occurred is substantially as follows:

The pope sent an eloquent telegram urging the queen regent to grant armistice in view of negotiations reported to be going on between the insurgents and Cuban autonomist government for the conclusion of permanent peace. The pope dwelt on the suffering in Cuba, and urged action on humanitarian and non-political, grounds. Previous to taking this action, it is added, the pope through a representative at Washington, asked McKinley if it would be agreeable to him should the pope advise the queen to grant an armistic. It is understood the president expressed his willingness that the pope do anything in his power. Since then extraordinary activity of ambassadors has been noted, and it is claimed as a result, all representations were made to Spain.

Moret, minister of colonies, had an interview with Woodford at which he expressed his willingness to grant an immediate armistice. It is pointed out the only condition Spain asks in return is one "which America would grant even if masked," and refers only to "her action after Spain proclaims an armistice."

Moret was seen by the Associated Press and confirmed the announcement of the pope's mediation between Spain and the Cubans, and added the suggestion did not come from the United States but from the pope direct. Moret's manner and that of Woodford has conveyed the impression they believe peace will result from negotiations.

ROME, April 4.—The pope has not formally offered to mediate between Spain and the United States, but it is true he has conveyed to Madrid an ardent wish for the avoidance of a conflict and asked Spain to arrange for a suspension of warlike measures or decisions.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President McKinley announced today to leading members of congress, who have the confidence of the administration, there was no truth in the reported mediation of the pope in the Cuba incident, and he (the president) had no knowledge of it whatever. He also announced he is hourly expecting a cablegram from the Sagasta government, notifying this government of a formal proposition for armistice to insurgents.

CONGRESS IS WAITING.

The President's Forthcoming Message is Topic of the Hour.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—At a meeting of the house foreign affairs committee Chairman Adams informed the committee the president would communicate his views to congress tomorrow or Wednesday and said action before that time was extremely inadvisable. Some Democrats objected to delay, and wanted the president's message in today.

Members had diverging views as to whether the committee should favor independence or declaring of war on the basis of the Maine accident. The committee desired to be ready to report in accordance with recommendations of the president, if possible, and have it follow immediately after the reading of the message.

In the house Grout, (Vermont) introduced a joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and the expenditure of half a million of the national defense fund to assist non-combatants in Cuba. Grout said he believed the president's message would go beyond a resolution of this kind.

Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on military affairs, introduced a bill creating a military reserve force, liable to active duty in time of emergency.

In the senate the Chandler resolution calling for Cuban consular correspondence and the Quay independence resolution went over to Wednesday. Clay, of Georgia, made a speech urging that war be averted if possible, but saying on no remedy short of absolute independence. Perkins, of California, declared the blowing up of the Maine by Spanish officials was an act of war.

Teachers Institute.

The following is the program of the institute to be held at Burlington, April 8-9: Prof. Cheever, of Milwaukee, will have the topics "Vertical Penmanship and Drawing," "Reading," and "The Pupil in Active Unity with the Teacher." (a) in Studying, (b) in Reciting. Prof. Turner has "Geography and Arithmetic."

The evening lecture Friday evening will be by Prof. Cheever on, "What is a Practical Education."

E. A. Morse.

The people don't want a man of the proclivities of Michael Colbert officiating in the office of city treasurer. They have seen enough of him when he was in the city council.

IT IS A GOOD THING

Orchestrial Hall to be Located at Corner of State and St. Clair.

REV. A. C. GRIER EXPLAINS

What the Objects of the New Enterprise Are—He is the Promoter of the Same —An Address Delivered at the Good Shepherd Church.

From Daily of April 4.

There was a large congregation at the Good Shepherd church last evening to hear Rev. A. C. Grier deliver an address, or give an outline of the proposed work of the Orchestral hall, to be established at the corner of State and St. Clair streets. In substance Rev. Mr. Grier said:

Two weeks ago I spoke to you upon the subject of "Environment." We then saw that the authorities claim that environment is more potent in the formation of character than heredity. The new work, then, of humanity must be, the making better of the surroundings of our children and our citizens. And it is to hear what is being done here in that line that you have come this evening.

About two years ago Mr. Matthias Ahrens stopped selling liquor. To show our appreciation of that fact Mr. Percival and I called upon him and were welcomed by him. As we sat in his fine room the thought came to me of what a fine place that would be for a work for humanity. That dream is about to be realized. After Mr. Ahrens' death the thought kept pressing upon me until I finally started out to see how it appealed to the business men of the city. I found that they considered it not only a good thing to do but practical and would stand by it. Then came the getting possession of the building. This was accomplished after months of hard work. The location of the building is perfect for the work contemplated. It is located in a radius of a quarter of a mile of factories employing over 3,000 men, on one of the most prominent corners of the city. The building itself is finely adapted to the work and the orchestrion therein is a most powerful attraction, costing about $4,000 with the new rolls of music. The need of the place is manifest when we consider the condition of affairs. Many of these 3,000 workmen bring their lunch and now have no warm place to eat it except at the saloons and there they congregate in great numbers. Then again the saloons furnish so-called "free lunch." You spend, say, 10 cents for liquor and they "give" you a lunch.

Then on the side of the evening. A man starts out of his uncomfortable home, his little, disagreeable room, his second class boarding house to spend the evening. Where shall he go? Practically the only place open for him is one of the 140 saloons of this city. There is light, comfort, heat, companionship, the newspaper and the game. Special attractions are provided. It is now so arranged in this city that if a man wants to sleep he must (with some exceptions) go to a saloon to do it. If he wants to eat, the saloon is his place. If he wants amusement or warmth the saloon alone, except the Y. M. C. A., will furnish it for a large part of our population. The saloon has had a monopoly of this business in the past. We propose to enter into fair competition with them for patronage.

In the first story we shall have a lunch and dining-room where a man can get a good lunch for a nickle and a good meal for a dime or 15 cents. It will be clean, wholesome and cheap. Table will be furnished free to those bringing their own lunch. On the next floor there will be a large reading room where the men can retire after their lunch or in the evening to read or listen to the orchestrion. Then back of that will be the game room where as jolly a time as one can wish will be had. Even cards and if possible billiards will be furnished, but of course no gambling will be allowed. On the third floor will be found clean and warm beds. Here a bed can be secured for a dime. No man need now sleep out doors or in the tramp house, for if he lacks the dime he will be given an opportunity to earn a ticket for a bed or meal at the wood yard which Mr. Carroll has so kindly provided. A bath is necessary to secure a bed and that will be provided and all clothes will be disinfected. It will be seen that this is no "free soup" affair.

Tickets will be put into every house in the city requesting people not to give to tramps anything but one of these tickets to bring to Orchestrion hall, where his needs will be provided for in return for a fair amount of wood sawing. In this way it is hoped that we can rid this city of tramps in very short order. It all depends upon our women. If they will cooperate with us and absolutely refuse to give help to these men we will soon have it so that tramps will make a detour around Racine.

It is not intended to hold any religious services in the hall. But we hope to have lectures and attractions from time to time. The place will be in charge of a trained worker and the cooking will be in the hands of an experienced cook. As soon as the work is started we shall have an employment bureau where all who desire work can register free and employers wanting help can do the same. The Woman's club of Racine, which has done so much good work, is to have charge of the reading room.

I wish to have it known that it is not I who does all this work. Many hands and pocket books have combined.

I am asked if it can be made to pay. We shall do all we can to get it on a self sustaining basis, but as soon as we do we will see that it gets off from that basis onto one of doing still more good. I should like to see there a penny savings bank, a day nursery, where mothers leave their children while they go out to work, and a large hall for the free use of literary, debating clubs, evening classes, etc. Will this work be a success? No man can tell. It is succeeding in other cities. All we can do is to conscientiously try it, the results are in the Father's hands. May he give us wisdom in all of the undertaking.

The building will be opened Tuesday, evening, April 19. The event will be made memorable by a lecture by Miss Jane Adams, of the Hull house, Chicago. She will give the lecture in the Opera house and will be assisted by the finest musical talent in the city. The affair will be under the auspices of the Woman's club and the proceeds will be used to assist in the work.

CO. F. TO CAMP IN JUNE

Radical Change Made in Camp Dates --Three Regiments at Camp Douglass at One Time.

MADISON, Wis., April 4.—(Special to the Journal.)—A radical change will be made this year in the order in which national guard companies go to camp. The First, Second and Third regiments will go into camp together June 21 for one week and will then go to Milwaukee to drill one day at the carnival.

The Fourth will go into camp about the middle of July.

WILL RAISE PRICE OF BEER.

How Milwaukee Brewers Will Meet Higher Beer Taxes.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—The brewers do not like the idea of being made the prey of the revenue collector, just because they are "easy to collect from," as Eugene Wuesthoff, general manager of the Schlitz Brewing company, said yesterday. The report came from Washington yesterday that in the event of war it was proposed to raise the tax on beer from $1 to $2 a barrel. An additional tax was placed on beer only a short time ago, and the brewers say it cannot be raised any more without resulting in the increasing of the price of beer.

"The increase of the tax will result in a rise of price," said Mr. Wuesthoff, yesterday. "I presume we will fall in line and pay the tax, if it is assessed against us. The beer industry will suffer, of course, and I think there are some brewers who would not be in a position to meet the increase readily, for the reason that they would have to increase their income $1 a barrel in order to pay it. I don't see why one industry should suffer alone just because an emergency of this kind may arise. If all commodities known as luxuries are taxed equally, we of course can't find fault but there are a great many brewers probably not in shape to operate freely under those conditions.

"This additional tax will probably result in the raising of $30,000,000 to $35,000,000. Supposing that the brewers furnished 10 per cent of the entire amount, that would give an additional $300,000,000 of income."

Speaking of the difference existing between the brewers and their employees, Mr. Wuesthoff said he believed there would be no concessions on the part of the brewers from last year's contract. The demand for a decrease in hours of work, to nine hours, he said, meant virtually an increase of wages of 10 per cent., which the bosses believed they could not at this time grant.

Think of living a year or two after one is dead; dead to all practical intents and purposes,—dead, with the autograph of death inscribed on brow and cheek and lip.

Thousands of women live for a year or two after all helpfulness and happiness have gone out of their lives. When a woman becomes hopelessly helpless and unhappy she is practically dead. The young woman to whom the future is a dreary waste, the young wife who is a helpless, nervous invalid, the mother whose babes are a burden instead of a blessing,—all these, unless they take the right measures to recover their health, are better dead than living. In the majority of cases these ghosts of women owe their condition to weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. Frequently they have been deceived by the incorrect diagnosis of some obscure physician and do not understand the true nature of their trouble. It only costs a two-cent postage stamp for a woman to write and describe her condition to Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skilful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y. He will answer letters from ailing women without charge. He is the discoverer of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the greatest of all known medicines for women. It acts directly on the delicate organs concerned in maternity and makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It banishes the indispositions of the anxious period and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It cures all disorders and displacements and checks exhausting drains.

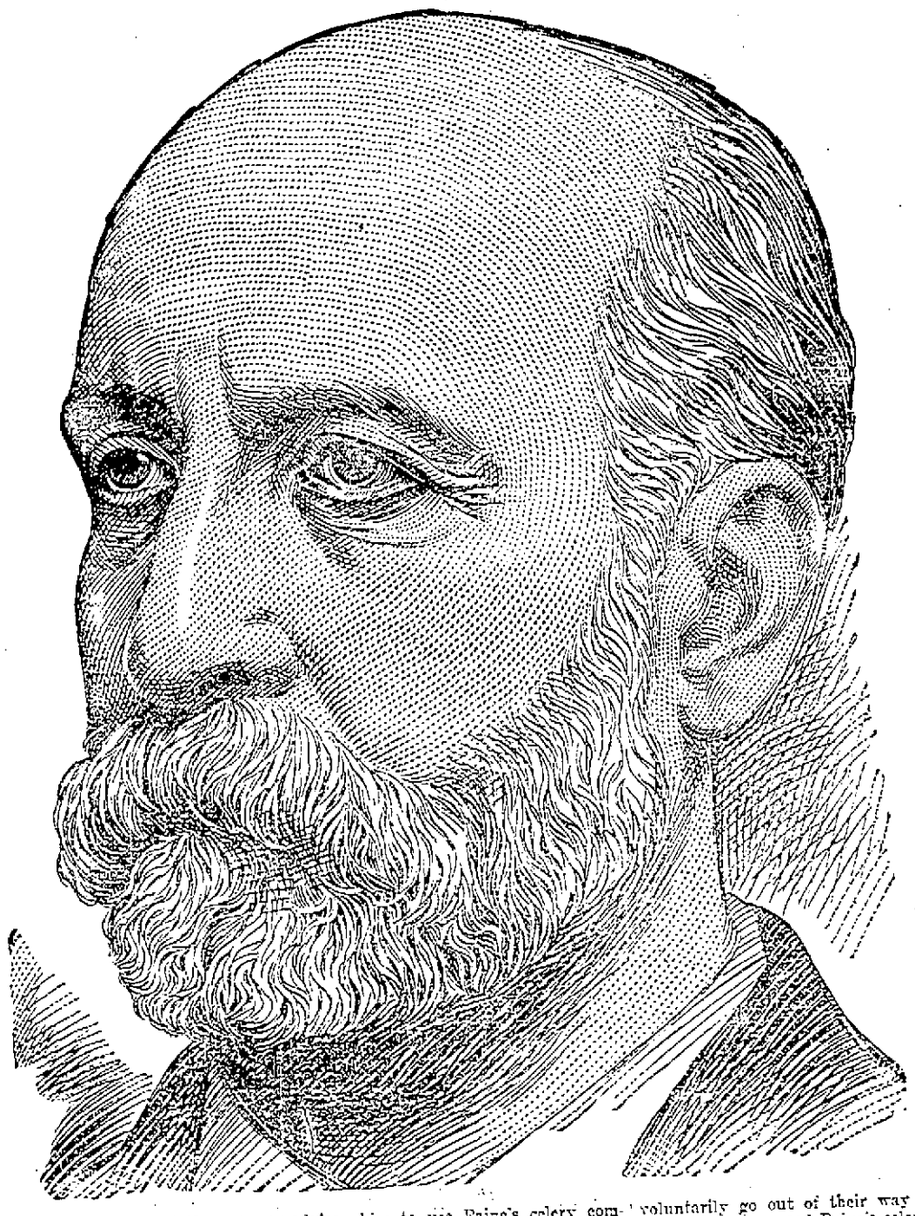
"Previous to motherhood my wife was very sick," writes Dennis H. Connelly, Esq., of Clear Water, Wright Co., Minn. "Two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription made her well and strong."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and constipation. One a dose. They never gripe.

JUDGE WOFFORD

Most Distinguished Member Missouri Bench Highly Values

Paine's Celery Compound



Judge Wofford is one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the state of Misouri. He has been on the bench in Jackson county, of which Kansas City is the seat, for the past six years.

Judge Wofford is one of the leading Democrats of the Southwest. There is no better or more widely known man in that section of the country.

The careful balancing of right and wrong and the dispensing of even-handed justice brings with it a judicial, discriminating habit of mind that no profession cultivates like the law.

Judge Wofford is not one of those persons who are afraid to see things with their own eyes, to weigh evidence and to govern their lives accordingly. Judge [illegible] his friends advise him to use Paine's celery compound. He did so, and is today in the best of health and spirits, and properly grateful to the great remedy, as his letter shows:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28, 1898.

Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Gentlemen:—I have used Paine's celery compound, and know it to be highly valuable as a sedative and equally efficacious as a stimulant.

Respectfully,
JOHN W. WOFFORD.

When the ablest physicians and the best informed pharmacists not only prescribe and recommend, but themselves use and find health in Paine's celery compound when thousands of men and women in every walk of life, from the humblest to the most famous and honored, voluntarily go out of their way to tell others the great good Paine's celery compound has done them, the present great demand for the remedy is not to be wondered at.

Paine's celery compound, the best of all nerve invigorators and blood purifiers, will do more to bring back health and strength, especially now, as spring comes on, than any amount of attention to the health later on, when work drops from nerveless hands, and there is no alternative but to give up altogether.

Paine's celery compound cures diseases due to nervous weakness or to a bad state of the blood. It is the one real spring remedy known today that never fails to benefit. Get Paine's celery compound, and only Paine's celery compound, if you wish to be well!

Start the Varsity Crew Go East.
From Daily of April 4.

The long looked for opportunity of competing with the best eastern college crews have at last been realized. Since the receipt of the formal invitation to row with Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania, the prospects of the Badger crew have been the chief topic of interest at the University of Wisconsin. With all old oarsmen in the boat there is not the least doubt but that Wisconsin will have a very good representative crew. The early spring has materially aided the work of the crew, as they have been able to row on the lake some two or three weeks earlier than ever before. With prospects as bright as this, it will certainly be a pity if the Wisconsin crew cannot accept this invitation on account of insufficient financial support.

Unfortunately the acceptance of this invitation will depend entirely upon the alumni and friends of the University. The reason for this is, that the undergraduates have been called upon so repeatedly by the Athletic association, that it was deemed unwise to expect them to subscribe a second time in one school year. The Naval department believes that there are enough friends of boating among the residents of the state to insure this eastern race.

The amount of money necessary to pay the coaches' salary, transportation of crew and shell and incidental training expenses will be in the neighborhood of $2,500. Wisconsin has already gained quite a reputation in the east in boating and surely this is an opportunity that should not be missed. The chances are, that if the invitation is not accepted this year we will never have another, and that means a death blow to boating at Wisconsin. Therefore it is to be hoped that a liberal response will be made by all the alumni and friends of the institution and of boating in general.

A proper step has been taken to prepare for Alaska a system of criminal law and procedure in criminal cases. Embodied in the same report is the measure to codify the laws of the United States.

THE '98 HANDSHAKE.

Philadelphia Press: The Ward McAllister handshake has gone out. This consisted of grasping the hand and lifting it quickly with a snap to a level with the eyebrows. The new handshake is quite different, and we are told it is to be the fashionable one for the season of '98, growing more popular as the year advances. To accomplish this new handshake, you extend the hand with the fingers outstretched. As the other hand approaches yours, you touch the two first fingers ever so lightly and give them a light pressure with your thumb and two fingers. You then perform a hardly perceptible shake, after which you gently lower the hand until the fingers part.

Let no one suppose that the new shake is a thing that can be accomplished the first time trying. It must be practiced at home until you get it perfect. The old shake required fully a week's rehearsal, but this can be learned in three days. The knack consists in grasping the fingers lightly without dropping them and in giving the shake at the right moment. The woman is the one to perform the shake, and the man simply extends a willing hand.

IN BOSTON.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: He had been reclining across his father's knee in an attitude somewhat lacking in elegance. When he was released he wiped the moisture from his eyes and sat himself carefully down on the softest sofa pillow.

"Father," he said, "I decidedly object to your method of handling this affair."

His father looked up in surprise.

"And why so, sonny?"

"Because," replied the youthful statesman, "it smacks too strongly of paternalism."

Manitowoc Pilot: It may not be true that Adjutant-General Boardman has prepared a form of reply to persons who are rushing for enlistment in anticipation of war with Spain. But the form hits the nail squarely on the head. It states the application has been received and was referred to the newspapers for publication

A CONSIDERATE RECTOR.

The rector of a small country parish in the Midlands had lived among his people in a simple, unobtrusive life, which had endeared him to the hearts of those who knew him. In the very cold weather he would invite the congregation to come and warm themselves at the stove before leaving the church. Under other conditions of weather his thoughtfulness for the comfort of his flock took a somewhat different form, and at the end of a half-hour's sermon he would sometimes say: "As the weather is still so inclement, I will, my dear friends, lengthen my discourse, somewhat in the hope that it may clear later."

IT'S AN INTERESTING PIANO.

What certainly is one of the most valuable pianos in the world was made in 1808 by order of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, who presented it to the Empress Josephine. It was stolen during the sacking of the Tuileries, was afterwards sold at a public auction, and is now in possession of a great firm of pianoforte makers, Messrs. Erard. The case is of the finest rosewood, ornamented with ormolu, while the keys are made of mother-of-pearl and tortoise shell. Napoleon's military taste is shown by the fact that one of the five pedals works a drum and triangle attachment.

MATRIMONIAL.

Heidbrink-Cleveland.
From Daily of April 4.

Rev. Brown, of the Congregational church, after the services last evening, was called to the home of E. P. Heidbrink, of Union Grove, where he united in marriage, his daughter, Miss Amanda Heidbrink to J. Cleveland, both of that city. At present Mr. Cleveland is employed at Kenosha, where he and his wife will likely reside.

The system adopted by some states in publishing their own text books does not seem to be an improvement on the old method. It seems school book rings are as prevalent as before and the battle of the books rages as fiercely as ever.

NOT AT PORTO RICO

Spanish Flotilla of Torpedo Boats and Destroyers at Cape De Verda Islands.

COALING UP TO CONTINUE

Getting Ready to Proceed to the West Indies.

HAS MADE VERY SLOW TIME

If Continued, Will Take Quite a Time to Reach Porto Rico.

SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY IN FEAR

Believe the Weylerites and Carlists Are Getting Stronger and Will Provoke an Uprising—Boy King Is Ready to be Shipped Out of Spain—No Response to the Queen Regent's Appeal to European Powers.

CAPTAIN GENERAL BLANCO.

MADRID, April 2.—The statement cabled last night that the Spanish torpedo flotilla arrived at Porto Rico, was taken from a newspaper here. Investigation shows that the announcement was erroneous.

The flotilla arrived at Cape de Verde islands and it is said will proceed after coaling.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—As it has taken the Spanish torpedo flotilla nine days to reach Cape de Verde islands from Canary islands, it should, going at the same rate, require twenty-six days from now, to reach Porto Rico, supposing the flotilla was able to coal and start again today, which is unlikely.

BERLIN, April 2.—The German ambassador at Madrid reports the Spanish royal family fears an outbreak and a pronounced Weylerite and Carlist movement is becoming more active. Everything is prepared for flight.

The boy king will be taken to San Lucar de Barameda Andalusia, where a yacht is ready for sailing.

Replies to the queen regent's letters asking intervention of European powers have been wholly unsatisfactory.

PATRIOTIC FERVOR IN SPAIN.

Remarkable Scene at the Royal Opera, Where the Queen is Cheered.

MADRID, April 2.—The display of patriotic fervor at the Royal Opera last night was really thrilling. The whole assemblage, numbering about 3,000 persons, was profoundly impressed. The Queen Regent, who was accompanied by the Princess of the Asturias and the Infanta Isabella, was the object of repeated demonstrations.

When the orchestra played the national hymn a wave of intense enthusiasm swept over the assemblage. The Queen the Princess, and the ministers, the grandees—everybody, in fact—rose spontaneously and gave vent to a great shout of "Viva Espana," followed by shouts of "Long live the Queen!" "Long live the Queen!"

On the stage the chorus was composed of the leading singers of Spain, with whom were grouped the principal musicians, painters, and artists of the country, while the orchestra was reinforced by military bands in full uniform.

In the midst of the excitement two regiments of infantry marched in single file across the stage, and so appeared to be an endless body of men.

Then some one on the stage brought a flag, and it was hoisted on high by a group of actors, who bore it to the middle of the stage, where it was waved aloft. This direct appeal to the national sentiment evoked a stupendous demonstration, which seemed endless.

At length the Queen rose to leave, and the orchestra played the royal march, which caused the applause to recommence, all the women joining in it, acclaiming the Queen and waving handkerchiefs, while the men rapturously cheered her Majesty. As the demonstration continued, the Queen was compelled to return to the front of the royal box half a dozen times and bow her acknowledgments of the applause. Her Majesty was unable to conceal her emotion.

SPAIN RAISES A KICK.

Objects to Cuban Junta Taking Interest in a New Explosive.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Spanish minister issued a statement that the Spanish consul-general at New York has filed with the United States district attorney an affidavit by J. D. Bennett of New York, the inventor of a new and powerful explosive, telling how members of the Cuban junta called on him and showed much interest in the explosives. He does not say he sold any explosives to them. The Spanish minister says he will lay the affidavit before the senate committee on foreign affairs.

Have your name and address neatly printed on the left hand corner of the envelope before mailing your letter.

MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN

Germany Orders a Warship to Cuba to Collect an Indemnity--Will Force Demands.

BERLIN, April 2.—Germany proposes to take prompt action to obtain indemnity in the Cannamba case. The Spanish ambassador has been formally notified by the German minister of foreign affairs the warship Geier has been ordered to sail in the direction of Cuba (she is now believed to be in West Indian waters) to punish the insurgents who, it is claimed burned a German sugar refinery and murdered four persons there and collect indemnity unless Spain punishes the offenders promptly and makes a monetary compensation for the damage done and the lives taken. The Spanish ambassador promised to do his utmost to comply with the demands.

A MISSING BOOKKEEPER.

Non-Appearance at Racine Junction Office Causes Considerable Alarm.

From Daily of April 2.

There was considerable anxiety at one of the prominent factories at Racine Junction yesterday, for the head bookkeeper, when he did not show up at the office. Inquiry at his home revealed that he had left for the office and that was the last seen of him. All efforts to get trace of the missing man failed. Just as the managers of the establishment were about to call in the assistance of the police the missing bookkeeper came in. He walked lame, was covered with mud and presented rather a used up appearance. All efforts to ascertain the cause of his tardiness and condition failed. He would only smile and look tired. It leaked out, however, that he took an involuntary ride to Berryville. It was his custom to board a freight train at the C. & N. W. R. R. depot and ride to the Junction and jump off. The train he boarded yesterday morning went through the Junction at the rate of forty miles an hour and never stopped until it reached Berryville, and the clerk was forced to walk back.

SHOT DEAD ON THE STAGE.

Manager of the Wesley Stock Co. Killed at London, Ontario.

LONDON, April 2.—James Tuttle, manager of the Wesley Stock company, was shot dead on the stage of the Auditorium theatre last night by W. D. Emerson, his leading man, the result of a dispute over unpaid salary.

MARYLAND VOTES WAR FUNDS.

Two Hundred Thousand to Equip Militia and Naval Reserves.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 2.—Naval cadets of the first class this morning received their diplomas without examination and were ordered to join their ships at once. A bill was introduced in the state senate appropriating two hundred thousand dollars to arm and equip the militia and naval reserve.

BIG FIRE AT LINCOLN.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire in the Business District.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 2.—At three o'clock this morning, before last night's fire had been gotten fully under control, three substantial business buildings were ruined with the stocks badly damaged or destroyed. The loss is over two hundred thousand dollars, and the insurance one-half.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. The Robinson Drug Co.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

TO AID CUBANS.

Committee Named to Solicit Aid for the Suffering Cubans.

From Daily of April 2.

At the last meeting of the city council Alderman Field offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The reports from Cuba indicate that there is still great suffering among the inhabitants there from want of the necessaries of life, and officers and citizens of other cities are soliciting and forwarding substantial assistance,

Resolved, That the Mayor be hereby requested to appoint a committee consisting of seven citizens of the city, ladies and gentlemen, to solicit money to be forwarded for the relief of the suffering Cubans.

This morning Mayor Graham named the following committee: M. S. Field, chairman; Mrs. Jerome I. Case, Mrs. Charles Erskine, Mrs. Henry G. Mitchell, Mrs. William Baumann, Rev. S. Trant, Rev. A. C. Grier.

A GRAND MOVE.

Franksville Residents and Farmers to Build a Stone Road to the Rapids--Mass Meeting.

From Daily of April 2.

There was a big mass meeting at the town of Franksville yesterday composed of residents of the village and farmers from the surrounding country. It was for the purpose of discussing the advisability of building a stone road from the village to the Rapids. All were enthusiastic for the improvement, and a good sum of money was subscribed for the purpose. The idea is to cover the road with stone and fill in with crusded stone. The Horlick Lime & Stone company will give a large amount of stone and furnish the balance. The road between Franksville and the Rapids has been in horrible condition of late and almost impassable at times, and the farmers are sick and tired of wallowing in mud and are and propose to build a road that will be a credit to the county. Another meeting will soon be held to further arrange for the improvement.

EMIL ZOLA GOES FREE.

His Imprisonment and Fine Quashed and no New Trial Ordered--The Courts Decision.

PARIS, April 2.—The court of cassation quashed the sentence of one year imprisonment and a thousand francs fine imposed upon Emil Zola, but has not ordered a new trial.

WISCONSIN WILL HELP.

Governor Scofild Declares His People Are True Patriots.

MADISON, April 2.—Governor Scofield, when interviewed last evening as to whether he would call a special session of the legislature to make a war appropriation, said he would not.

He said, however, that in case of difficulties, Wisconsin would not be behind the other states in patriotic devotion. He says he is backing up the president, who he thinks is pursuing the right course.

Offers of services continue to come in and increased activity is shown in militia circles.

Two officers of the adjutant general's office and two from the quartermaster general's are going about the state making a thorough inspection of the national guard, with the view of replenishing such equipment as has become in poor condition. They are distributing new suits, knapsacks, blankets and arms, where they are needed. This is the first time in four years that such an inspection has been made.

ASK IRELAND TO INTERCEDE.

Pope Wishes the Arch Bishop to See the President.

ROME, April 2.—In Vatican circles it is announced that Archbishop Keane, bishop assistant to the Pontificial throne in the name of the Pope, has sent Archbishop Ireland an expression of the earnest desire of his holiness that Archbishop Ireland use his influence with McKinley in favor of pacificatory attitude in the Cuban question.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. The Robinson Drug Co.

It is a good plan to have a slate hanging up in the kitchen for the housekeeper to write out her orders upon. A general memorandum of kitchen needs and supplies may also be jotted down on the convenient slate, together with special recipes for dishes with which the cook is not familiar.

Save Your Life.

By using "The New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the Kidneys, Bladder and Back in male or female. It relieves retention of water, and pain in passing it almost immediately. Save yourselves by using this marvelous cure. Its use will prevent fatal consequences in almost all cases by its great alterative and healing powers.

Sold by Schulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

Menasha Press: There is a perceptible difference of opinion as to what caused the destruction of the Maine between the court of inquiry and the Milwaukee minister who said it was the work of God.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for "DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. The Robinson Drug Co.

W. C. BRANN IS DEAD

Editor of the Iconoclast Dies of His Injuries.

FOUGHT A STREET DUEL AT WACO

Exciting Career of a Firy Texas Editor—Meets an Old Enemy on the Street and a Fusillade of Bullets Follows—Similar Encounters.

WACO, Tex., April 2.—W. C. Brann, editor of the Iconoclast, who fought a street duel last night with Captain M. T. Davis, died this morning. The fight was the last of a long series of similar tragedic affairs in which he was the participant, his vitrolic style of personal journalism being the chief factor. His last fight grew out of an attack by Brann in his paper on the chastity of students at Baylor university, among the students being two daughters of Captain Davis. The latter is bleeding internally and it is thought cannot survive.

The combatants met just at 6 o'clock last evening on South Fourth street, in front of the Cotton Belt ticket office and after exchanging a few words began emptying their revolvers into each other's body.

When the battle was over Brann was found to be perforated in the left lung, the left leg and the right foot; Davis was shot through the right lung and through both of his arms.

The difficulty between the two men grew out of the Brann-Baylor feud of last year. Captain Davis' daughters are pupils of Baylor university, and the references made in the Iconoclast to Baylor, which were generally construed to mean reflections on the moral character of the pupils and faculty, brought forth from Capt. Davis a denunciation of Brann, delivered in language forcible and direct.

This episode stirred up the men against each other and increased in bitterness when the Berald tragedy occurred last November. It was often predicted that when Brann and Capt. Davis met there would be bloodshed.

Yesterday afternoon the two men met, in front of Capt. Davis' office. The words that passed between them were terms of reproach and they lost no time in drawing their weapons. About ten seconds were occupied in the shooting, at the end of which Brann and Davis lay bleeding, and W. H. Ward, Brann's business partner, was shot through the right hand. A wild bullet hit Motorman Kennedy in the knee. Another wild bullet hit Eugene Kepler in the foot. The wounds are not serious. Kepler and his partner, Prince, are touring the world on a wager and had just reached Waco.

Chicago Times-Herald: Cashier Steele of the Chestnut Street Bank in Philadelphia has been arrested. The stockholders and depositors evidently suspect that Steele has been living right up to his name and doing it with eclat too.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	6:30 a. m. daily
5:47 a. m. Sunday only	7:50 a. m. daily
9:06 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily	9:35 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:35 a. m. daily
3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily	4:35 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily	7:50 p. m. daily
9:45 p. m. daily	
11:55 p. m. daily	
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
6:25 a. m. daily	4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
7:50 a. m. daily	5:47 a. m. Sunday only
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	9:06 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:35 a. m. daily	10:15 a. m. daily
11:35 a. m. daily	1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday	3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:35 p. m. daily	4:22 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily	6:35 p. m. daily
	9:45 p. m. daily
	11:55 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
12:35 p. m.	1:38 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	6:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
Depart for Chicago.	10:30 a. m.
7:25 a. m.	1:38 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	**From the West.**
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee	**From Milwaukee**
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
10:00 a. m	12:10 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	6:35 p. m.
Per Chicago.	**From Chicago.**
7:25 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	**From the West.**
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
8:50 p. m.	

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE

KENOSHA.		RACINE.		MILWAUKEE.	
Depart.	Arrive.	Going South.	Going North.	Arrive.	Depart.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
8:05	8:05	7:25			
9:35	9:25	7:55	7:05	8:50	7:00
10:45	10:25	8:55	8:05	9:00	8:00
11:35	10:25	9:55	9:05	10:50	10:00
	11:25	10:55	10:05	11:50	11:00
P. M.	P. M.	11:55	11:05		12:00
12:35		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1:35	12:25	12:55	12:05	12:50	
2:35	1:25	1:55	1:05	1:50	1:00
3:35	2:25	2:55	2:05	2:50	2:00
4:35	3:25	3:55	3:05	3:50	3:00
5:35	4:25	4:55	4:05	4:50	4:00
6:35	5:25	5:55	5:05	5:50	5:00
7:35	6:25	6:55	6:05	6:50	6:00
8:35	7:25	7:55	7:05	7:50	7:00
9:35	8:25	8:55	8:05	8:50	8:00
11:35	9:25	9:55	9:05	9:50	9:00
	10:25	10:55	10:05	10:50	10:20
	A. M.	A. M.	11:05*	11:50	
	12:05	1:40*	P. M.		
			12:40*		

*Do not pass Racine.

The Fame of the

Kimball Piano

As sovereign among musical instruments is sustained by pillars of great names stronger and more enduring than the columns of granite that adorn and support the monuments and temples of the world.

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Every machine is fully warranted and is the best of its class that can be produced with good material, complete equipment, superior skill and long experience.

THE CUT HERE SHOWN is that of our Osborne All-Steel Center Drive Tedder. It is constructed entirely of steel except the shafts. This combines neatness and lightness with greatest strength. It is mounted on our famous double hub bicycle steel wheels which operate in roller bearings. Has solid, continuous crank shaft, and the power is applied in the center with a sprocket chain. The crucible steel forks are journaled upon tubular steel arms. Every fork is provided with a coil spring that enables it to pass obstacles and fly back in position without breakage. Has two forks outside of wheels—stirs the hay the wheels pass over. Strongest, lightest, easiest draft. Don't buy until you see our local agent. Book on Farm and House FREE. See our Ad. next week.

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WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST

It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party with ability and earnestness.

But it can always be relied on for fair and honest reports of all political movements.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

It Is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents...

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

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Price of Daily by mail.....$4.00 per year
Price of Sunday by mail.....$2.00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail.....$6.00 per year

$1 $1

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Strong, graceful, easy running and durable.

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32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.

A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.

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A vast amount of practical information

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Can't be Beat

Probably never before in the history of the grocery trade were the prices so close as at present; profits are so small that it requires a large volume of business to make both ends meet. My goods and prices are such that my business is on the steady increase.

Below I quote you prices on good Goods which cannot be beat in Racine. Just give me a trial and see if I don't sell as I advertise:

SPECIALS.

Good Potatoes, per bu	50c
Fancy Potatoes, per bu	60c
Ginger Snaps, per lb	7c
Vanilla Wafers, per lb	10c
Vanilla Bars, per lb	10c
Lady Fingers, per lb	10c
Cocoanut bars, per lb	10c
Carpet Tacks, 2 kegs for	5c
White Distilled Vinegar, per gal	10c
Brown Distilled Vinegar per gal	10c

CANNED GOODS.

Good Sardines, in oil	4c
Eagle Mustard Sardines	7c
Good Mackerel	10c
Potted Ham	10c
Shrimp	20c
2 lb. Blueberries	10c
2 lb. Raspberries	13c
Good Corn, per can	7c
Fancy Corn per can 9c, 3 for	25c
Good Tomatoes, per can	8c
Good Peas, per can	8c
Early June Peas, per can	9c
3 lb. Can Choice Apricots	15c
" Fancy Apricots	18c
" Good Peaches	12c
" Fancy Peaches	18c
" Good Pears	10c
" Fancy Pears	18c
Gallon Apples	22c
1 gallon Fancy Catsup	50c
Pint Bottle Catsup	9c
Pint Bottle Schneider's Catsup	23c
Pint Bottle Columbia Catsup	18c
Good Succotash, per can	10c
Good Baked Beans, per can	6c
Good Salmon, per can	9c
Black Diamond Salmon, per can	13c

DRIED FRUITS.

Fancy Evaporated Apples, per lb	9c
Fancy Evaporated Pears, per lb	8c
Good Dates	5c
Good Muscatel Raisins, per lb	5c
Choice Muscatel Raisins, per lb	7c
Extra Layer Raisins, per lb	15c
Fancy Cleaned Currants, per lb	10c
Fancy Seeded Raisins, per pkg	10c
Good Prunes, per lb	5c
6 lbs. for	25c
Fancy Apricots, per lb	8c
Evaporated Raspberries, per lb	18c
Choice Citron, per lb	15c
Choice lemon and orange peel, per lb	15c
Fancy Ford Dates, per lb	8c

SYRUP.

Good Sugar Syrup, per gal	25c
Choice Sugar Syrup, per gal	35c
Fancy Sugar Syrup, per gal	50
Good New Orleans Molasses, per gal	30c
Fancy New Orleans Molassess, per gal	50c
Good Maple Syrup, per lb	10c
Pure Maple Sugar, per lb	12c

COFFEE.

Malt Coffee, per lb	5c
Good Rio Coffee per lb	9c
Special Rio Coffee per lb	12c
Good Combination Coffee, per lb	15c
Golden Rio, per lb	18c
Combination, per lb	22c
After Dinner Java, per lb	25c
Fancy Mocha and Java, per lb	28c
Mandehling Java per lb	30c

TEA.

Lipton's No. 3 Tea, per lb	40c
" No 2 Tea, per lb	50c
" No. 1 Tea, per lb	55c
Fancy Japan Siftings, per lb	15c
Good Japan, per lb	25c
Choice Japan, per lb	35c
Fancy Japan, per lb	50c
Choice Young Hyson, per lb	25c
Fancy Young Hyson, per lb	50c
Choice Oolong, per lb	25c
Fancy Oolong, per lb	50c
Fancy Gunpowder, per lb	50c

SOAPS.

	Per box.	Per bar
Fairbanks Gold Dust		15c
Santa Claus, 100 bars	$2 75	3c
Babbit, 100 bars	3 40	4c
Star, 100 bars	2.65	3c
Good Deal, full lb. 60 bars	2.15	4c
Satinet, 100 bars	2.60	2½c
Butter Milk Soap, 3 bars in box		10c

PICKLES.

Medium, sour, per gal	18c
Dilled	25c
Sour, Mixed	30c
Chow Chow	30c
Special, Gherkins	30c
Fancy Sweet, Mixed	30c

THE NEXT COUNTY BOARD.

Ten Republicans Elected Out of a Total of Eighteen.

The Journal is in receipt of full returns from all the wards in the city, townships and villages in the county, which show the election of the following candidates for supervisor:

CITY OF RACINE.

First ward—Louis H. Stuebe, D.
Second ward—Thos. L. Williams, R.
Third ward—David Rowlands, R.
Fourth ward—V. J. Jandl, D.
Fifth ward—Charles Mohr, R.
Sixth ward—Frank Ticknor, R.
Seventh ward—George Miller, R.

COUNTY TOWNSHIPS.

Mt. Pleasant—H. J. Herzog, D.
Union Grove—H. C. Williams, R.
Yorkville—William Lory, R.
Raymond—G. Sheck, R.
Norway—H. Johnson, R.
Caledonia—William Smith, D.
Dover—Franx Cox, D.
Burlington (town)—N. H. Ayers, D.
Burlington (village)—A. M. Aldrich, R.
Waterford—W. Shenkengerg, D.
Rochester—George Ela, R.

Politically the county board will stand: Republicans, 10; Democrats, 7; Populists, 1. However, politics especially in the county towns, had little to do with the result, as a man's fitness to discharge the duties of the office, was the main qualifications to his election. In several of the towns mass meetings were held, composed of voters of all political leanings, and a ticket was placed in the field. These tickets had no opposition at the polls and more votes were cast at the mass meeting than at the election.

There were spirited contests in some of the towns. In Dover the fight was between John H. Smith, who has held the chairmanship of the town board for several years, and Frank Cox, the latter winning by a small margin.

Late advices state that Raymond voted for license by 8 majority and Dover elected the entire Democratic ticket. J. S. Blakey was elected president of the village of Union Grove.

RACINE COUNTY BOY.

A Rochester Boy Who Lives at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

It is always pleasant to hear or read of the successes or words of praise spoken for any of our former citizens. The following from the Sentinel of Aberdeen, S. Dak., of our former old-time Rochester boy, Charles Hute, is gratifying to those who know him to be worthy of every kind word written in this item:

The report comes to the Sentinel from a number of sources that a strong pressure is being made upon Mr. Charles Hute to permit the use of his name in the Republican caucus as a candidate for mayor. Mr. Hute is one of the old-time residents of Aberdeen and has been identified with its enterprise and growth. He is not only possessed of first-class business qualifications, but is known to be a man of integrity and worth; one with whom the important affairs of our thriving young city can be entrusted with perfect confidence. While he has always been recognized as a stalwart adherent to Republican principles, he has never been identified with political movements except as an enthusiastic and ardent worker for the welfare of his party, and for this reason would no doubt be a man upon whom all elements of the party could unite, thus removing all danger of a split at the polls. From what we know from our personal acquaintance, and from what we can learn from others of the general characteristics of Mr. Hute, we believe him to be exceptionally well qualified for the position and hope that he may be induced to permit the use of his name in that connection.

The Mind as a Disease-Producer.

(Dr. Herbert A. Coryn in the National Review.)

"We know that a congested liver produces gloom, perhaps leading to suicide; another kind of gloom is perhaps due to a congested spleen; a disorderly heart produces apprehension of coming danger; certain intestinal conditions produce fear; morbid conditions of other organs mar the sense of strength and manhood or womanliness. We know also a few converse truths: That gloom or despair may induce jaundice; "" good news will make the heart beat vigorously; that cheerfulness will calm and regulate its beat; that fear and anxiety may paralyze digestion."

We know also beyond any doubt that Beecham's Pills, the established and staple liver regulator the world over, will so reorganize the working system of the human body that congested, morbid or disordered conditions in men and women are absolutely and entirely removed, and with the ensuing good health come bright eyes and a happy heart. Beecham's Pills are for sale the world over at a quarter a box, although on their merits they are known proverbially to be "worth a guinea a box."

Homeseekers Excursion.

Tickets will be sold by the C. & N. W. Ry. to points north, south and west on April 5 and 19 at one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Favorable limits. Enquire for particulars.

Office at Somers.

Dr. L. P. Valentine, of Western Union can be found at his branch office at Somers every morning. Calls promptly attended.

It's Reliable.

See adv. of Chautauqua Nursery Co., Geneva, N. Y., if looking for steady work and good pay.

Sale Bills.

For auction bills send your order to the Journal Printing Company, No. 328 Main street, Racine, or to J. Z. Collier, county agent, Union Grove, Wis.

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., April 6, 1898.

Misses Mamie Bishop and Minnie Grimshaw visited with Mrs. A. E. Sanford at the Rescue mission, Milwaukee, on Thursday. They also attended the Southeastern Teachers' association held at Watertown on Friday and Saturday.

Miss Jennie Burgess is visiting at her brother's in Chicago.

Miss Lulu Cook and Minnie Estberg spent Thursday in Racine.

Mrs. Marcia Newman is visiting with friends in Racine.

Miss Mamie Bishop resumed her school duties in No. 5, Paris, on Monday.

Miss Lulu Lawrence of Franksville, visited at her grandfather's, Mr. Estberg, over Sunday.

Mrs. Nathan Lytle visited friends in Racine during the past week.

Master Harold and Miss Irene Bain are visiting their grandparents at Milburn, Ill.

Rev. Grier of Racine gave an excellent temperance lecture at the Presbyterian church on Monday evening. The male quartette of Sylvania, composed of Messsrs. Lewis, Bowers, Heidersdorf and Shepard gave several choice and appropriate selections.

On Friday evening of this week Prof. J. G. Mitchell and his singing class will give a concert at the Presbyterian church to which all are invited.

The Sunday school of the Methodist church is preparing for an appropriate Easter service.

School will re-open in No. 1, on Monday next.

Our school houses are again displaying the stars and stripes.

B. F. Yule, one of our carpenters, has built an addition to his barn.

Ed Briggs of Milwaukee was the guest of W. J. Rhodes over Sunday.

Miss Edith Smith of Union Grove, visited in Somers the latter part of the week.

Miss Lulu Rhodes opened her summer term of school in District No. 7 on Monday morning.

Wm. Middlecamp went on a business trip to Chicago on Monday.

A little work has been done on the land, but sowing is delayed on account of heavy frosts at night, the ground not drying out sufficiently during the day.

The St. Paul company have a gang of men at work near the station laying new rails on one of the tracks, they being heavier than the ones now in use.

Peter Bushman, while carrying a can of milk down a flight of stairs one day last week, slipped, and falling against the side of the door had his face badly bruised.

The Republican caucus was held on Saturday afternoon and the result was that a good ticket was placed in the field. The following are the nominations: Board of supervisors, W. J. Rhodes, chairman; A. J. Piper, Geo. Carpenter; clerk, James E. Spencer; assessor, Isaac N. Field; treasurer, Fred W. Leet; justices of the peace, G. R. Shepard, Wm. Braid; constables, A. B. Truesdell, Jacob Schaffer. The clerk and assessor did their work well the past year, as the books will show, and the people have done right in retaining them another year.

The Prohibition club held a social at the residence of W. J. Rhodes on Thursday evening and the young people, as well as many of the older ones from the surrounding country met together and spent a very pleasant evening. A good program was carried out, consisting of readings, recitations and a number of solos by the young ladies present. The young people participated in games, etc., after which refreshments were served.

We take great pleasure in announcing this week that Prof. J. G. Mitchell, who has so ably conducted a singing school during the winter, will give a concert at the Presbyterian church on Friday evening of this week, April 8. The class was organized at the beginning of the winter, and Mr. Mitchell has worked hard, ever keeping in view the old motto, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Consequently, he is now prepared to give a first class concert, the programs of which are out. Professors Tease and Wilson will be present and will give their assistance in the exercises. In addition to this Somers' talent will figure in the evening's entertainment. Every one should attend this concert and show their appreciation of the work that Mr. Mitchell has done.

Vi... ...

Is a French treatment that is positively guaranteed to cure Impotency resulting from indiscretions or debility, gives vitality and vigor to old and middle aged, restoring the desires, ambitions and aspirations of youth and health, fitting for success and happiness in business; professional, social and married life. $2 a package or 2 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY. American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1339 Washington Ave.

Kenosha has emphatically declared that it had just one year too much of Cully.

Is a French treatment for Male and Female, for the positive cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Inflammation, Irritations and Ulcerations of the mucous membranes. An internal remedy with injection combined, warranted to cure worst cases in one week. $3 per package or 2 for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY. American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1339 Washington Ave.

Dreadful ...

Gents:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Robinson's Drug Stores.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, April 5, 1898.

Mr. Jay Cleveland and Miss Amanda Haidbrink were united in marriage by Rev. Victor F. Brown, on Sunday evening, April 3, at her home in this village. The young couple are well and favorably known, and have the hearty congratulations of their host of friends in this vicinity. They will make their home in Kenosha.

Jay Heidbrink of Racine spent Sunday in this village.

Mrs. Wm. Beatty of Racine visited Union Grove friends the past week.

Miss Lillian Hansman was a guest of Belle City friends during the past week.

Dr. Beebe of Racine was seen on our streets Saturday.

Mrs. J. Williams of Brighton has moved to this village.

Messrs. Rennie and Lewis Sundayed with Belle City friends.

The many friends of Wm. Williams rejoice over his speedy recovery from his recent illness.

Miss Clara Williams of Chicago was a guest at the residence of W. J. Callender during the past week.

Albert Vandermoon of Paris has purchased a home in this village and will occupy the same in the near future.

Mart Sleight of Chicago was a guest of his parents in this village Sunday.

George Forward is the happy possessor of the home just purchased of the N. M. Clark estate.

Dr. A. L. Buchan of Racine was called in consultation with Dr. J. Sanders of this village to the residence of R. G. Peters.

Mrs. W. J. Callender was a guest of Burlington friends Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Murdoch called on Belle City friends Friday.

T. F. Williams and son Edward of Richmond, Ill., are guests of relatives in this vicinity.

A select party was held at the residence of Mr. Wm. Murdoch on last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. R. Simms and daughter Florence of Racine were guests of Union Grove friends the past week.

Hugh Rennie of North Plattee, Neb., visited relatives in this village last week.

Attorney Gittings of this village has been in Racine the past few days on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nicholson entertained relatives the past week.

The guilty party or parties who during the past week have destroyed many valuable church windows in this village, have not yet been brought to justice. It is to be hoped that some one knowing the guilty parties will reveal their names and they shall be dealt with as they justly deserve.

Miss Lilla Esmond of this village visited relatives in Franksville the past week.

Frank Powles and family of Salem called on Union Grove relatives Sunday.

W. J. Callender is erecting a new and handsome barn on his premises in this village.

James Rask and family have removed to Chicago.

Charles Williams called on Burlington friends Sunday.

C. E. Meredith is erecting a handsome residence on his Quality Hill property recently purchased from John Wadsworth.

The Epworth league will hold a rally May 13, 14, 15, at which Dr. John, Rev. Haylett: Mr. Gross and other prominent men will give addresses. There will also be papers by members of a number of leagues through Racine and Kenosha counties.

..eavent Fredenburg returned to Union Grove today, after having spent the winter at Hammond, La.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, April 5, 1898.

Editor Malone and wife are spending a few days with her parents at Madison.

Edward Perkins of Milwaukee came home to spend Sunday.

Prof. R. E. Carncross will spend his vacation with Whitewater friends. He has lately purchased a new wheel.

Mrs. Nellie Gunderson has rented rooms and will open a dressmaking shop here about the middle of the month.

Levi Hulbert and family spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Ives Grove.

Jake Shenkenberg, Jr., has rented the rooms in his grandmother's house, formerly occupied by J. Rein, and has gone to housekeeping, with his sister as housekeeper.

Miss Carrie McKenzie returned to Beloit on Tuesday to resume her studies at the college after a ten days' vacation.

Carl Paulson has sold his liberly for the summer to Joe Summers of Rochester, and began his duties Tuesday morning.

Miss Ella Olson is reported on the sick list, as is also Stella Thompson.

Waterford has a new addition to her number of horse buyers and traders in stock and poultry in the persons of Thos. C. Paulson and H. Huening, and they are astonishing the old veterans in that line by their striking and profitable bargains. They recently sold a fine span of sorrel horses, which made cut people open their eyes in surprise. Their many friends predict abundant success for the new firm known as Stock Exchange.

Dr. Le Duc's Genuine French Female Regulator

From Paris. Three packages are positively warranted to cure the most stubborn cases of Monthly Stoppages, Irregularities, Obstructions and suppressions brought on from whatever pathological cause, or return money. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY. American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1339 Washington Ave.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, April 5, 1898.

Owing to the frosty nights the farmers have been delayed with their sowing.

Miss Nettie Litzenberg will begin her first term of music lessons this week with Miss Maggie Engle as teacher.

Mrs. Wagner of Brighton is visiting in Kenosha.

W. T. Leach made a flying trip to Burlington on Tuesday last.

P. Warren and family had a lively ride home from church last Sunday.

Miss Ozanne of Somers opened her school in district No. 6 Monday morning.

Jno. Englehardt is improving his farm greatly by tileing.

P. Litzenberg of Paris spent Sunday with C. Litzenberg and family.

N. Frederick of Paris, Sundayed with Miss Eva Carpen.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sears of Union Grove spent Sunday with relatives and friends in Brighton.

Wm. Murphy had business in Burlington Monday.

Blakey and Horton were seen on our streets one day last week.

Miss Laura Rhodes started for Valpariso, Ind., Monday morning.

Ludwig Bros. showed their horses off in fine shape today.

D. A. Warren and wife spent Monday in Burlington.

Brighton boys must be getting ready for the war. Henry Tigh was seen going home from town the other evening with a twenty-five pound keg of powder in his buggy.

E. J. Rhodes and family of Salem spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Burgess.

Mary Daniels and Maggie Engle spent Friday with Cora Daniels.

Miss Anne Leach of Evanston, Ill., is home on a visit.

Geo. Dixon attended services at the M. E. church at Paris corners Sunday afternoon.

Tom Johnson is improving the looks of Martin Daniels' buildings with a coat of paint.

Mrs. C. Litzenberg and daughters were visiting with Mrs. L. W. Hawkins Saturday.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Wis., April 5, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Skewes, Jr., attended the Yule-Phillips wedding in Kenosha last Tuesday.

Mrs. James Lugg returned last week from a visit with Racine friends.

Misses Minnie Jones and Mabel Skewes spent last week with relatives in this vicinity. Miss Mabel returned to High school on Monday.

Mrs. Ervin Thomas entertained her niece, Mrs. Fanny H. Ballack, last Sunday.

Mr. Will Skewes graduated from the Milwaukee School of Dentistry yesterday, having finished the three years' course.

Mr. Harry Nichols spent Sunday in Racine.

Fred Peehn is home from his years' work at Milwaukee Medical college.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Skewes, Jr., and daughter Ellen left for Milwaukee yesterday, to attend the graduation exercises at the Milwaukee Medical college held yesterday.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Wis., April 5, 1898.

Our rural weather prophets are predicting a continuance of cold weather for two weeks to come.

E. W. Walker, the Prohibition state lecturer and organizer, spoke at the school house Wednesday and Thursday nights of last week.

J. E. Albright and W. T. Birchell are among the number who have joined the Prohibition club.

Miss Arvilla Buttels of Burlington was a guest of her friend, Miss Amelia Longmore, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Gilbert visited at Chicago a few days of last week.

Mrs. Haidle of Racine was calling on her many friends Saturday.

J. Albright made a business trip to Milwaukee Monday.

Mrs. John Gillett is visiting relatives in Racine.

Elmer Sheldon and family, who have been visiting at H.A. Hanson's the past month, departed Monday for their new home at Richmond, Va.

WESTERN UNION JUNCTION.

Western Union Junction, April 4, 1898.

The home of Philander Toby was the scene of a quiet wedding Monday night, the contracting parties being Miss Jennie Toby of this place and Ed Nelson of Milwaukee. They are well and favorably known in the vicinity. All their many friends extend congratulations.

Shirley Worthington is making extensive repairs in his house, and it is safe to predict that "there is method in his madness."

The customary excitement at town caucus was wanting this year. The nominations being the same as last year with the exception of Pat O'Hare, who was nominated for the office of justice of the peace.

The M. W. A. of this place gave an oyster supper the other night, which was shared by their friends from Union Grove.

A. L. Buchan was called in consultation with Dr. Valentine over the case of Mrs. H. C. Hanson, who has suffered a severe hemorrhage. Although very low at present nothing serious is expected.

P. J. Smith is on the sick list.

Miss Poe of Michigan was a guest of Miss Tradewell last week.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, April 5, 1898.

There will be morning service in Grace church on Good Friday, April 8, beginning promptly at 9:30. No sermon.

The Ladies' Cemetery association will serve an Easter supper in the town hall, on Tuesday evening, April 12, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Let every one come and lend a helping hand.

Mrs. E. Jackson entertained her brother William Kellar and little daughter from Racine last week Thursday and Friday.

Emerson Ela, who is attending the law school at Madison, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mrs. Lillie Merrill accompanied by Luella Merrill, visited with friends on Spring Prairie part of the past week.

The sale and supper given by the Ladies' Aid society on the 29th, was a success in all respects. About $10 was taken in.

Thomas Hannaford, who has been in Chicago for medical treatment, is improving.

Mrs. E. Ela, who has been having an attack of rheumatism, is much better. Dr. Taylor is her attending physician.

The piano recital under the auspices of Miss Lathrop, on Friday evening, was an enjoyable affair.

May Ela is at home for a short vacation.

Easter services will be held in Grace church on Sunday, April 10, at 10:30 a. m.

PARIS.

Paris, Wis., April 5, 1898.

Primary election was held in the town hall, Saturday. Two tickets will be placed in the field as a result. Nearly all the present officers are candidates for reelection.

Miss Kittie Blackman is a guest of Misses Nellie and Maggie Williams.

L. C. Williams had business in Kenosha last week.

Miss Mamie Price, after spending a week's vacation at home returned to her school in Racine Saturday.

The writer is very, very tired of the subject of the condition of the public highways at the present time, and the constant inquiry why don't you have better roads.

Ed Williams, cornet soloist of the Williams and Mutter band, accompanied William Williams on his return to Woodstock, Ia., where he intends to make his future home. His absence is very much to be regretted in musical circles.

School commenced in District No. 4 for the summer term Monday. Miss Minnie Price, teacher.

Ed Stephens and son visited in Bristol Sunday.

The story of "Elder Brother," as told by Rev. J. Wills in his sermon at Paris Sunday afternoon was very interesting.

KELLOGG'S CORNERS.

Kellogg's Corners, April 7, 1897.

Roads are improving.

Mr. Haney and Mr. Woodworth expect to drive north to Marathon county this week.

Sunday school commenced last Sunday.

Farmers have started to work the land and get it in shape for sowing.

Miss Betsy A. Lee spent a few days with her parents and friends last week.

School in District No. 14 started Monday.

Prof. Tease's singing class is preparing for a concert in the near future.

Miss Harriet Lee spent vacation at home.

Alfred Smith is working at Joseph Baker's.

A number from here attended the sale at the Junction last week.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, April 4, 1898.

Very few farmers have been able to work on their land yet.

After a short vacation scholars will resume their studies at the Drought school this week.

Johnnie Peterson was seen at this place last week.

A family from near Milwaukee are moving on what was known at one time as the Akerman farm, now owned by Mr. Meyer.

The Fohr well drilling company is drilling a well on the Snyderwin farm.

Mr. Gilbert, a young man from Milwaukee, in company with an older man from Beaver Dam, was in this neighborhood last week.

Friends of Mr. John Grasle and family will be glad to know that they have safely arrived in Washington.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured.

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Stop drugging yourself with quack nostrums or "cures." Get a well known pharmaceutical remedy that will do the work. Catarrh and Cold in the head will not cause suffering if Ely's Cream Balm is used. Druggist will supply 10c. trial size or 50c. full size. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed." Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Good Laundry Work Can Be Done by using

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE STARCH

If you want a starch which is absolutely free of all injurious products, ask for Kingsford's Oswego "PURE" 1 lb. and 3 lb packages.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS GROCERS.

IS LIKE A GOOD TEMPER, "IT SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE."

SAPOLIO

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
RACINE, Apr 6, 1898

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$ 5 50
" Best Spring	5 00
" Rye	3 10
Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 98
Wheat No 2	97½
Wheat No 3	95
Oats	28
Corn	30
Barley	40@ 43
Rye	50
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$ 12 00
Bran, per ton	12 00
Corn meal	13 00
Oats and Corn, ground	12 00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 18@ 19
Eggs	8½
Cheese	9½
Hay	8 00@10 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	$ 1 50
Potatoes	50@ 60
Beans	90@ 96
Onions	30
Meats—	
Beef on foot	$ 3 20@3 90
Hogs on foot	3 70@ 4 00
Lard	6
Calves	6 00@ 6 00
Sheep	2 50@ 3 50
Lambs	2 60@ 3 50
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 10
Chickens	9
Seeds—	
Flax	$ 1 24½
Clover	3 10@ 5 00
Timothy	2 30@ 2 75
Wo l	
Wool	$ 21@22
Hides—	
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb	$7½@8½
Green, No 2, " "	6½@ 7
Cured, No 1, " "	9 @9½
Cured, No. 2, " "	8½ @8¾
Calfskins—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 12½ 13
Green, No 2, " "	10½ 11
Kips—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 11
Green, No 2, " "	10
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 50c to 60c.	

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE Apr 6, 1898

Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 99
" No 2	97
" No 3	97
Oats	28½
Corn	29
Barley	43
Rye	51
Meats—	
Live Hogs	$3 80@ 3 95
Live Beef	3 50@ 4 00
Vegetables—	
Beans	$ 90@ 96
Potatoes	50@ 60
Seeds—	
Timothy	2 35@ 2 75
Clover	3 00 @5 00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 15@ 17
Eggs	8½
Cheese	9@ 9½
Tallow—	
No 1	$ 3½
No 2	2½

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Apr 6	Closing Apr. 5
Am. Sugar	115¾	120	115⅝	119½	115¼
Am. Tobacco	101¼	103¾	100⅝	102	101¾
Atchison pfd	25⅝	26½	25¼	26½	25⅝
C M. & St. P	88⅞	90⅞	88	90½	89¼
C. & N. W	117½	120	117¼	120	117¾
C. B. & Q	91	94	90½	94	92¼
C. R. I. & Pacific	85¼	87	84½	86½	85¾
C. C. C	26	28½	28	28½	......
Can. Southern	47	48	47	45	......
Chicago Gas	90¾	93	90¾	92¾	91
Ches. & Ohio	18¾	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	18⅝
American Spirits	8½	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	9
Gen. Electric	32	33¾	32	33½	32¼
Jersey Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	......
Lake Shore	......	......	......	......	......
L. & N	48¾	51¼	48¾	51⅛	49¾
Mo. Pac	26	27½	25½	27¼	26½
Manhattan	96	98¼	96	98¼	96¼
M. K. & T., pfd	31¾	36¼	31¾	33	32
N. Y. Cent	109¼	113	109¼	111¼	110⅝
Nat. Lead	29½	30	29⅝	30	30
Northern Pacific	61	63⅝	61	63	61¼
Omaha	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	......
Pac. Mail	24½	25⅞	24	26⅛	23¾
Reading	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16½
Southern Ry	25⅞	27¼	25⅞	27¼	26¼
Tenn. Coal & I	19½	21	19¼	20¾	19½
Union Pacific	19¼	20	19¼	20	19¾
U. S. Leather pfd	58	58	58	58	......
Wabash	15¾	16	15½	15¾	15¾
C. W	10	10¾	10	10⅝	10¼
Western Union	86	87¼	85½	86⅝	85¼

Chicago Markets.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Apr 6	Closing Mch 31
Wheat—					
May	106	106	105	105¼	103¼
July	86	86½	84⅝	84⅞	82⅞
Sept	78	79¼	76¼	77½	76¼
Corn—					
May	29¼	29¾	29½	29⅝	29
July	31½	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	30¼
Sept	32½	32½	32	32¼	31¾
Oats—					
May	25¼	25¾	25¾	25½	25
July	23½	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	22¾
Pork—					
May	9 80	9 92	9 80	9 90	9 60
July	9 90	10 05	9 90	9 97	9 70
Lard—					
May	5 27	5 27	5 22	5 25	5 10
July	5 30	5 35	5 30	5 30	5 17
Ribs—					
May	5 17	5 22	5 17	5 20	5 07
July	5 27	5 30	5 25	5 27	5 15

CHICAGO, April 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; fairly active, closing weak; light, 3.70@3.95; mixed, 3.80@4.02½; heavy, 3.75@4.10.

Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; steady; beeves, 3.90@5.50; stockers and feeders, 3.75@4.07; cows and heifers, 2.25@4.65; Texans, 3.60@465.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; steady to strong.

DAIRY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Butter—Fresh made creamery, choice to fancy, per lb, 20c; fair to good, 18@19c; inferior do, 15@17c; imitations, 15@17c; fresh dairy, good to choice selections do, 16@17c; lines do, 12@15c; roll, 12@13c; packing stock do, 11@11½c; grease, 6c. Market higher and active, local and shipping; receipts moderate.

Cheese—Full cream twins, per lb, 8@9c; Young America, 9@9½c; brick do, 10c; winter made, 9c; Limburger do, 11½@12c. Swiss do, 11½@12c. Inferior qualities as to condition sell lower tha quotations.

Eggs—Fresh, per doz, candled, 8½c. Market firm.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Hides—Cured, No. 1 per lb, 8¾@9c; No. 2 do 7¾@8c; No. 2 green trimmed 7@7¼c; No 2 do 6@6½; calfskins G S best 10½@12c; No. 2 do 8½@10c; kips, best veal 10½c; pelts 20@25c per lb for estimated amount of wool.

Wool—Unwashed, coarse 19@19½c; medium, ¼ to ⅜ blood 20@21c; fine 15@16c. Washed, coarse 22@23c; medium 24@25c; fine 20@21c. Cotted, chaffy, burry, and bucks ⅓@½ off.

HAY AND STRAW.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Hay—Good to choice upland, 8.25@8.75 per ton on track; inferior to fair do, 4.00@8.00; No. 1 timothy do, 8.50@9.00; choice, 9.50@10.00; No. 2 do, 7.50@8.00; clover and mixed do, 6.00@7.50; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 4.00@7.50.

Straw—Oats, per ton, on track, 4.00@4.50; rye do, 5.25@5.75; wheat do, 3.50@4.00.

DRESSED MEAT AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Dressed Hogs—Per 100 lbs. 5.00@4.50.

Lambs and Mutton—Fair to choice mutton quoted at 4@6c for dressed; lambs do, 5@7c. Market unchanged.

Poultry—Live chickens, per lb, 8@9c; old roosters, 6@7c; turkeys, per lb, 8@10c; ducks, 7@8c. Market steady; demand fair; receipts moderate.

Veal—Market steady: 5@5½c.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Since mining began in Colorado in 1858, $530,050,000 worth of gold and silver has been produced in that state.

The net excess of exports over imports for February was ... the relative balance in our favor for the first eight months of the present fiscal year is $107,175,286.

The gold reserve has passed the $172,000,000 mark and mounting up.

The Argentines are making heavy wheat shipments, which affect United States markets.

The condition of the iron and steel trade is one which excited satisfaction and almost surprise. From a number of widely separated sections the report comes of unprecedented activity in nearly all branches of the trade. Pig iron is higher at several markets and efforts toward harmonizing production elements in crude and manufactured products are being assiduously pushed.

An eastern paper says: The federal gold reserve has now passed $170,000,000 and goes on climbing up, while gold continues to be imported from abroad in large quantity. This is the first time in the history of the country that a war scare has seemed to draw gold voluntarily into the public treasury and into the money markets of the nation. But as war scares now encompass the earth, the yellow metal has small choice of an asylum.

The disposition in the northwest now seems to be to seed very largely to wheat and flax. Both of these crops have paid well for the last year or two, as against low prices for corn and oats, as well as barley and rye.

In the east about all of the available remnant of cranberries has been marketed. The demand has been unusually continuous, assisted by a scarce supply of apples.

Exports of apples for the season to date, 849,552 barrels; same time last year, 2,764,417 barrels.

(First publication April 7, 1898.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF Racine—In County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Christopherson, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Frederick W. Bruce, administrator of the estate of the said, Michael Christopherson, deceased, representing among other things, that the personal estate in his hands is insufficient to pay all the debts, funeral expenses and charges of administration of said deceased, and praying for license to sell all the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and charges of administration:

It is ordered, that said petition and all matters relating thereto be heard before this court at a term to be held in the court house in the city of Racine, in said county of Racine, on Tuesday, the third day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon:

Further ordered, that notice of said petition and of the time and place for a hearing thereon be given to all persons interested by publication of this order at least three successive weeks before the day fixed for said hearing, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine; and that a copy of this order be served personally on all persons interested in the estate of said deceased and residing in this county at least twenty days before such day.

Dated April 4, 1898.
By the Court: E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.
4t

First publication March 31, 1898

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY Court for Racine county—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the county court to be held in and for said county, in the court house in the city of Racine, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday, being the 26th day of April, 1898, the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of Jane E. Howard to admit to probate the last will and testament of John Howard, late of the town of Caledonia, in said county, deceased.

Dated, March 28, 1898.
By order of the Court.
4t E. B. BELDEN, Judge.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FINE FARM containing 74 acres, good buildings, good fences, plenty of fruit, never failing well, hard and soft water in the house, running spring across farm, good neighbors, good location on main road only 3 miles from Racine, 2 miles from Western Union Junction, ¾ mile from R. R. station. This farm will be sold very cheap on easy terms. For particulars address Box 82 Western Union, Wis. mch31d&w

NURSERY SALE.—I WILL CLEAN out my nursery stock of apples, evergreens, pears, cherries, shade trees and small fruits at cost price, as I am going out of business. O. Sheldon & Son, North Cape. mch17f9

WALLER & GITTINGS (GEO. W. WALLER & John T. Gittings) Lawyers, offices Burlington and Union Grove, Wis.

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 42

GIVING M'KINLEY PLENTY OF TIME

Both Branches of Congress Resting on Their Oars Today

PRESIDENT WORKING FOR PEACE

Congress Postpones All Action Until Monday of Next Week.

M'KINLEYS LATEST TO SPAIN

Madrid Government Told That a Decisive Answer to the Administrations Demands Must be Forthcoming at Once—Nearly 200 Members of the House Will Insist on the Absolute Independence of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The president stated the situation today to members of congress substantially as follows: The administration is simply awaiting definite response from Madrid. Negotiations are in progress. All will depend on the effect of these. The administration desires to avoid anything tending to precipitate in a matter so fraught with the gravest consequences.

It is struggling for peace as far as national honor and dignity will permit. It is hoped the issue will come to a definite early adjustment, if not within a day, at least before the week closes. In the meantime he advised there be no rabid, excited talk. Cool judgment should have sway in a matter which will either bring the country out of the crisis peacably, with credit, or plunge it into war.

WAITING TILL MONDAY.

Before going into session this morning the Republican members of the house committee on foreign affairs announced their intention of postponing action on the Cuban resolutions till Monday in view of the president's representations to members of the committee yesterday and today.

The Democrats attempted to force immediate action, but the Republicans stood by the agreement of yesterday to wait till Monday, and declined to have the administration's hands forced till then, to which time, the committee adjourned.

The senate committee on foreing relations met this morning, coming together in a leisurely way, as if it felt it had plenty of time for the work on hand. The members said they had the whole question under careful consideration, and expected to be able to report by the end of the week, or the first of next week.

The committee does not expect to report till Monday, awaiting absolutely the wishes of the president. The committee is absolutely in harmony with the president. The members say they are proceeding on absolute information as to the character of negotiations with Spain, which are to the effect, independence is the one essential to consideration. The president told Spain in so many words, that it is useless to go further on any of the considerations. With this conceded by Spain, he will not attempt to dictate terms or the manner of conducting negotiations between Spain and the Cubans, and has indicated a willingness that an armistice be declared for the arrangement of details. Having this assurance, the committee is proceeding with great deliberation, pending the issue of negotiations.

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

At the White House this morning it was said it was unlikely any message would be sent to congress today. The rapid fire of diplomatic communications between Washington and Madrid, however, make unforseen developments possible at any moment. Among the president's early callers was Representative Adams of Pennsylvania, who informed the president of the action taken at a conference of Republican Cuban sympathizers yesterday, and they conferred briefly over the situation. Adams declined to make known the tenor of the talk.

The committee of eleven appointed by the conference of house Republicans last night who insist on aggressive action in the Cuban matter, will call on the president at 2:30 this afternoon.

Congressman Joy, of Missouri, a member of the committee to call on the president to ask action on Cuba, says a canvass of Republicans of the house shows 197 willing to insist on absolute independence of Cuba. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin is also a member of the committee.

A member of the house who saw the president, says if a favorable reply is received from Spain, congress will at once be informed. If unfavorable the president will send a message reviewing the controversy making certain recommendations. These, he said, would be satisfactory to congress.

SPAIN MAY GIVE IN.

McKinley's assurances to congress in regard to an outlook for the settlement of the Cuban question without war is based on advices from Woodford, to the effect, he believes Spain will, of its own accord, submit a proposition of settlement which is expected to cover three points, viz.:

First—Spain will send the reconcentrados home and provide for them.

Second—There shall be armistice with a view of settlement and withdrawal of Spanish troops from Cuba.

Third—In case of the failure of Spain and Cuba to reach an agreement, Spain will submit the entire matter to McKinley as arbitrator with the understanding he will decide for absolute independence of Cuba.

Up to half past two this afternoon the state department had not received a word from Woodford as to the result of today's Spanish cabinet meeting.

SPAIN WILL NOT YIELD.

McKinley's Terms as to the Settlement of the Cuban Question is Distasteful to Sagasta.

MADRID, March 31.—At the conference yesterday between Sagasta, Gamazo and Silvela, leaders of the conservatives, the premier unfolded the terms of the United States. The opposition leaders counselled rejection. Sagasta replied, that personally, he was not disposed to accede to them. The feeling in Madrid today is pessimistice. The newspapers are ignorant of the actual proposals of the United States, but urge no surrender.

The cabinet council lasted an hour and a half. Nothing definite is known concerning the decision reached. The impression prevails, however, that Spain will not agree to the proposals of the United States. Sagasta today declared he would do everything possible to maintain peace, adding: "But we cannot submit to any attack on the honor and integrity of our country."

TELEGRAM TO PALMA.

Congressman Beach of Ohio Wires the President of the Cuban Junta.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Congressman Beach of Ohio, sent the following telegram to President Palma of the Cuban Junta: "Having maintained war for three years by your own bravery, your own resources, your own sacrifices, unprecedented in all history, will the Cubans now accept a compromise when they can overhear in the throat of their brutal enemy, the welcome death rattle? God forbid. Will a compromise give back your son? Will it un-rape your daughter? Will it revive that mother who urged them on with the last breath starvation allowed? No. Fight it out. Uncle Sam is now dusting off his uniform."

SPAIN BUYING PROJECTILES.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., March 31.—The Kynochs, of this city have undertaken to deliver two hundred huge projectiles weekly to Spain.

THE CURFEW IN KINGSTON.

Times-Herald: A special dispatch from Kingston, N. Y., gives the details of a lawsuit which has recently been taken into court there and which should have a lively interest for the medical profession.

A Kingston physician was summoned the other day to attend a young woman who was suffering with a throat affection which interfered with her regular work as a dramatic reader. After treating the case for a week and effecting a cure, the doctor presented a bill for $50 "for professional services." The patient received it graciously and with a most winning smile handed the physician a counter bill for $100, also "for professional services." The young woman added that an early payment of the balance in her favor would be appreciated, as her hotel bill was due.

As soon as the astonished practitioner could recover his speech he politely asked for a detailed statement, and was informed that the $100 charge had been made for "entertaining him" during his professional calls by the rendition of "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" and similar gems from his patient's repertory.

The doctor offered to offset the claims and "call the whole matter square," but the young woman sternly refused to compromise and has brought suit for the $50 balance. Advices from Kingston say that "the case will be fought to the bitter end"—whichever end that may be—and that "eminent legal talent has been retained."

We don't want to prejudge this case, but it certainly looks very dark for the doctor, the judge and everyone connected with the trial. How is the court to know about the real value of the plaintiff's elocutionary and dramatic work unless she recites again? And if she springs "Curfew" in open court, what is to hinder her from collecting $10 apiece from the jurors afterward?

Have your name and address neatly printed on the left hand corner of the envelope before mailing your letter.

TELEGRAPH COOPER

Manufacturers of Racine Send a Telegram to the Congressman.

ASKED TO BACK M'KINLEY

In His Conservative Attitude with Reference to the Maine Disaster and Cuban Questions—Citizens of Racine Differ on the Question.

From Daily of March 31.

There is a wide difference of opinion among the prominent citizens of Racine with reference to the controversy now going on between the United States government and the Spanish government. Every American citizen, who has any patriotic spirit at all, is loud in the denunciation of the cowardly Spanish plot that blew up the cruiser Maine, killing over 250 brave American soldiers, and they believe that the cowardly dons should be made to pay dearly for it. In fact many will not be satisfied unless war is declared and this sneaking and treacherous nation is taught a lesson it will never forget.

The members of Company F, while they only number sixty men, are anxious and willing to proceed to the front should the call be made, and old soldiers are almost unanimous for war if the Spanish government does not make every reparation known to the civilized world for blowing up of the Maine and the cruelties inflicted upon the poor Cubans. Besides freeing Cuba they want a big indemnity and that the perpetrators of that murderous plot be shot to pieces. These things should and must come, but as to the action of President McKinley in the matter, they feel that he is a very careful and guarded man and that he is looked to for a final solution of the complications that have arisen.

While there are hundreds of people who condemn the conservative policy and apparent apathy of President McKinley there are others who uphold his policy and believe that he is right. They present the horrors of war and its results and favor a peaceful settlement if it can be accomplished in a manner honorable to the American nation.

Manufacturers, as a rule, favor the action of the president, and late yesterday afternoon they sent a telegram to Congressman H. A. Cooper in regard to the matter. It was in substance that the signers of the telegram commend the conservative course the president of the United States has pursued in matters pertaining to the Maine disaster and Cuban questions, and respectfully demand that Mr Cooper support the president in his action. The telegram was signed by the J. I. Case T. M. Co., Horlick Food Co., J. I. Case Plow Co., Racine Wagon & Carriage Co., J. Mitter & Co., Mitchell & Lewis Co., Fish Bros. Co. and many others.

In conversation with less than 100 leading and other citizens today, the Journal representative found a very wide difference of opinion. Some wanted to fight at the drop of the hat and wipe out every cowardly Spaniard on earth; others believed that war should be declared and the gun-boats now on the way over from Spain intercepted and sunk before reaching Havana; another class upheld the president in his course and then there were a few who believed that a couple of naval battles would settle the matter and that the Spaniards would quit and give us the earth to let them alone

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Shaken and Much Damage Done at the Navy Yard.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The city and the northern part of the state was severely shaken up by an earthquake shortly before midnight. It lasted forty seconds. Houses swayed, windows were broken in the naval hospital and the government saw mill at Mare island was wrecked. No loss of life.

Owing to the damage by last night's earthquake, work has been temporarily suspended at Mare Island navy yard. Seventeen hundred employes are idle. Only two buildings escaped damage.

GEN WHEELER RESIGNS.

Another Chapter in the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—At the request of Gov. Tanner, Brigadier-General Wheeler, commanding the First Brigade, Illinois National guard, forwarded his resignation. No definite reason for the request is known, but it is understood, grew out of the permission granted by Gen. Wheeler to the Seventh regiment to parade on St. Patrick's day.

All his staff officers resigned with him as a protest.

Chicago Record: The rest of the nation may be able to do so, but it is hard for Chicago to keep cool when it contemplates the character of certain persons who are trying to break into the council.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES.

Andrew Simonson Retires Tonight—His Successor Receives His Commission.

From Daily of March 31.

Jackson I. Case received his commission as postmaster of Racine this morning and Postmaster Andrew Simonson will transfer the business of the office to him late this afternoon or tonight and Mr. Case will commence his duties bright and early tomorrow morning. Thomas Powers, assistant postmaster, will remain in the office until July 1st, in order to post James Pritchard, the new assistant, on the duties of the office.

In conversation with Mr. Simonson this morning, he said that after retiring he would devote his time and attention to the Racine Agriculturist, his farming paper, the business of which has rapidly grown the past few years and which continues to grow. During his four years as postmaster Mr. Simonson has certainly made an exemplary official. He never lost an opportunity to work for the advancement of the service, and the improvement is simply marvelous. No city in the state of Wisconsin has shown such rapid strides. Station A has been established at Racine Junction, the number of carriers has been increased and citizens of all grades are united in praise of the

ANDREW SIMONSON.

promptness with which mail has been delivered.

The business has been tripled during the four years and this month, which ends tonight, will be the largest in the history of the office. The receipts up to last evening amounted to something over $15,000 In Thomas Powers Mr. Simonson has had an able assistant and one who has been accommodating and attended to the details of the inside workings of the department

Mr. Case, the new postmaster, is one of Racine's brightest and active business men, and there is no doubt but that he will conduct the business of the office to the satisfaction of the patrons and continue to improve the service His assistant, Mr. Pritchard, is a young man of ability and the right man in the right place. It is not expected that the office will be removed to the new public building before July or August.

The following is the amount received during Mr. Simonson's term of office:

Year ending:	Receipts.	Net Revenue
June 30, 1894	$ 60,117	$38,417
June 30, 1895	85,044	60,090
June 30, 1896	106,301	76,550
June 30, 1897	115,521	80,937
March 31, 1898	133,750	97,590

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Years.	Amt. money orders issued.	Amt. money orders paid.
1894	$41,164.37	$104,265.16
1895	49,077.06	127,834.58
1896	52,209.02	136,627.97
1897	49,101.48	255,226.99
1898 (1st quarter)	13,053.96	90,557.01

Station A was established at Racine Junction April 1st, 1896, L. A. Swenson was appointed superintendent, with two clerks and three carriers. The street car mail service between main office and station A was established in November, 1897. Two sub-stations are to be established in April and will issue and pay money orders and register mail. Twelve carriers and five clerks were employed when Mr. Simonson took office; seventeen carriers and sixteen clerks were employed when Mr. Case takes office. One postmarking and one back stamping machine has been placed in the office. Weather forecasts are received daily from the weather bureau at Milwaukee and copies of same are sent to business firms and schools. There are six mail deliveries in the business district and two and three in residence districts. The number of letter boxes has been increased from 75 to 131. Street car service has been provided for carriers.

MATRIMONIAL.

Rein-Mattsson.

From Daily of March 31.

Almon Mattsson and Mary Louise Rein were married at the home of the bride's parents on South Mead street, Wednesday, March 30, Rev. Homer Tope, D. D., of Chicago, officiating. The flowers used in decorating were sent by the bride's brother from Orange, Tex.

Subscribe for the Journal.

RUN DOWN BY A CAR

Frank Penas, a Seven-Year-Old-Boy, Killed This Afternoon,

ON STATE STREET VIADUCT

Ran in Front of a M. R. & K. Electric Car and is Run Over— Stories of Eye Witnesses to the Sad Affair—Body Fearfully Mangled.

From Daily of March 31.

Frank Penas, a boy seven and one-half years of age, was struck and killed by a Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric car, shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, on the east viaduct of State street bridge.

The car, bound out, was in charge of Motorman Sullivan. Just as it reached the center of the viaduct, running six or seven miles an hour, the boy shot out from the north walk of the viaduct directly in front of the car, another boy being close behind him, but the latter caught himself on the iron girders and stopped. Young Penas was struck by the car, knocked down and dragged along, his head being crushed and his body mangled. The car was stopped within six feet of where the lad was struck.

William Cullen, an eye witness to the accident, ran up, picked up the injured boy and carried him to the Shoop building and a physician was called. It was suggested that the boy be carried to the office of Dr. Bjorkman, and Mr. Cullen picked him up and carried him in that direction, but he was dying and was carried to the sidewalk adjoining the Schulte clothing store and there he died.

Dr. Robert Kitto arrived at the scene soon after and found that the boy was dead and made an examination of the body, which was terribly mangled.

The father of the boy, Joseph Penas, who lives at 703 Hubbard street, and is employed at the Racine Trunk company factory, was sent for and appeared on the scene and when he gazed upon the mangled form of his little son he wept bitterly and was completely overcome.

At the time of the accident an older brother of the unfortunate boy, Joseph Penas, and Albert Landon, were with him. The little brother said that Frank started to run across the track, but the smoke and steam from a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway switch engine, passing under the viaduct, obscured the car and he did not see it and was struck and killed.

Patrick White and Martin Olof, both of whom witnessed the accident, stated that the boys appeared to be running after each other; that the one killed suddenly shot through the iron trestle work of the viaduct directly in front of the car, was struck and killed. Mr. White said that it looked as if the mud scrapers caught the boy's head and crushed it. In his opinion the car was not running over six miles an hour and the bell was being sounded. The motorman stopped the car within six feet. He did not think the motorman was to blame in the least.

Large crowds of people assembled around the boy and conflicting reports were in circulation as to how the accident happened, but they were mostly wrong. It was said the car was running twenty-five miles an hour and that no warning was given, but the stories of eye witnesses did not verify such reports.

Coroner Stripple was notified and empaneled a jury, and after the body was viewed it was removed to the home of the parents on Hubbard street.

GERMANY'S AGGRESSIVE POLICY.

Has a Tiff with Spain and Orders a Warship to Cuba.

BERLIN, March 31.—Germany has commenced diplomatic negotiations with Spain relative to the Camaniabe case and the German cruiser Geier has been ordered to get ready to proceed to Cuba, if satisfaction is not quickly forthcoming.

STATE INSURANCE REPORT.

Commissioner Fricke's Annual Statement of His Work.

From Daily of March 31.

W. A. Fricke, state insurance commissioner, has prepared his annual report, which shows 153 companies doing business in Wisconsin, an increase of 33 since Jan. 7, 1895. The amount written in Wisconsin by stock and mutual fire companies during the year 1897 was $292,895,316.46, for which $4,218,522.33 were received as premiums, and upon which $1,000,554 were paid for fire losses, making the ratio of losses to premiums received 27.94 per cent.

The report discusses several important insurance questions. As to the anti-compact law, the commissioner says that it has proved to be of no value whatever and has failed of interpretation even by those who drafted it. The co-operation of companies is regarded as a necessity to get at the results of experience as to the risk attending insurance on different kinds of property. Dr. Fricke suggests that legislation in this direction would be valuable, so as to do for fire insurance what mortality tables have done for life insurance.

The question of reinsurance and reserve is discussed, especially in regard to foreign companies. On the subject of examinations the commissioner recommends that they should be made at the expense of the state instead of the companies, thus removing the temptation to junketing tours or blackmail. Of thirty-two companies admitted to do business in the state during the past two years none have failed, while five of the ten refused and three have been compelled to reorganize. The commissioner recommends that for the companies applying for permission to do business in the state a fee payable into a contingent fund should be charged out of which the actual expenses of necessary examination and investigation should be paid. On the subject of examinations the report says:

"The purpose of a change in the law governing examinations should be that they be made solely for the protection of the people, and that there shall be no fees, perquisities or gains to the examiner. This is now the case in the examination of banks and building and loan associations; why then should these greater interests, in which the people are even more largely interested, not be given the same careful disinterested scrutiny?"

WISCONSIN NEWS.

From Daily of March 31.

Wisconsin civil engineers held their annual meeting at Appleton yesterday and the old officers, headed by President B. F. Dunn of Antigo, were re-elected. They will meet at Wausau next year at this time.

Door county fruit growers have organized with thirty members

A movement was started in Menasha to form a volunteer company for service in case of war. Thirty of the most prominent young men in the city have already joined.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas Mitchell of Outagamie county is organizing a volunteer company which will be ready to offer its services the moment that war with Spain is declared. Already Mr. Mitchell has the names of over sixty volunteers, all able-bodied men between 21 and 35 years of age. They are all farmers.

Several famous men may be the judges in the interstate oratorical contest at Beloit on May 5. Grover Cleveland has been invited to act as judge in thought, and William Jennings Bryan and William Garfield of Ohio have been asked to serve as committees on delivery. Ten states will send representatives to the contest.

Pensions have been granted persons residing in Wisconsin as follows: Original—Ira Pool, Waukesha, $6: Savinus Bolenbaugh, National home, Milwaukee, $6. Thomas H. White, South Milwaukee, $6. Additional—George Brasher, Lynxville, $6 to $10; Charles Gates, Comstock, $6 to $8; Robert Othersall, Manitowoc, $8 to $10; John Weiland, Berlin, $6 to $8. Restoration and re-issue—Joseph Portmann, dead, Stockbridge, $12. Increase—Henry Marsh, Menominee, $16 to $17. Re-issue—Lee McMurtrey, Richland center, $24; Willard B. Ward, Milwaukee, $14. Original widows, etc.—Lanah Burris, Brasswood, $6.

OBITUARY.

From Daily of March 31.

Dedrick.

Died, at Murphysborough, Tenn., Mrs. Annie Dedrick, formerly Miss Annie Fisher of Racine, March 29th, after a long illness. She leaves a husband and a son.

Jacobson.

Mrs. Thomas Jacobson, of Caledonia, died at her home last evening at 6:30. Funeral Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock from the residence.

La Crosse Chronicle: In West Superior they are having a "happy family" city campaign that is even more unique if possible for lack of principle or politics than the Milwaukee municipal campaign. The Democrats have nominated Mayor Starkweather and the Republicans have nominated a pronounced Democrat, Mr. Bintrich.

MILK IN NAME ONLY

Milk-Shippers Union Accuses Chicago Dealers with Tampering.

SUPPLY SKIMMED AND WATERED

If the Present Tactics of the Chicago Dealers is Kept up Big Depots Will be Established—Old Officers of the Union Were Reelected.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Milk shippers who supply Chicago with that product of the farm claim that the fluid is generally skimmed and freely diluted with water while in the hands of the dealers and handed to the consumers as pure milk. At the annual meeting of the Milk Shippers' union in the Briggs house yesterday charges were made that dealers are tampering with the milk supply on a wholesale scale.

The Milk Shippers' union, which is one year old, has on its roll of membership 3,000 names out of the 4,400 persons who ship milk to Chicago. The old officers were re-elected. They are: President, H. Holcomb, Sycamore, Ill.; vice president, William Middlecamp, Somers, Wis.; secretary and general manager, S. Hill, Chicago; treasurer, B. G. Richmond, Elburn, Ill.

The eport of Secretary Hill stated that more than 400 civil and criminal suits had been started by the organization and nearly $100,000 in overdue bills had been saved to the members. On the subject of careless milk dealers the report stated:

"We would call the attention of the city authorities to the filthy places in which some milk is stored by careless dealers. Milk takes in odors as readily as a sponge absorbs water, and barns where horses are kept are not proper places for keeping cows. Soap and hot water are total strangers to many cans, bottles and other utensils for handling milk. There is no law for finding out the methods of producing milk in the country, but if the union would guarantee pure, clean milk it would be doing a noble and humane work."

SHIPPERS MAY ESTABLISH DEPOTS

Several shippers said that if there was no other way of compelling dealers to act honestly the union would take up the matter of establishing large wholesale depots in different parts of the city for the distribution of pure milk. Secretary Hill said that his investigations had led him to believe 90 per cent of the dealers made a practice of skimming their milk before delivering it to customers. He added:

"There are 165,000 gallons of milk sold in Chicago every day and 120,000 gallons shipped in. Where does the rest of it come from? Many of the dealers label their cans with skim-milk tags to protect themselves if the milk inspector should present himself to test their milk. One dealer told me of a compound he was forced to make because his trade in the northwestern part of the city demanded cheap milk. With three gallons of milk from which the cream had been thoroughly skimmed he poured five gallons of water. The whole eight-gallon can sold for 20 cents."

STARVING AND KILLING.

H. B. Farmer, who is director for the shippers on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, said:

"It is outrageous. They are starving infants and old age and killing invalids where the greatest amount of pure food is produced."

NEW YORK MILITIA READY.

A Million Dollar War Fund Authorized by the Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—Gov. Black sent to the legislature an emergency message, advising an immediate appropriation of a million dollars as a contingent war fund. Immediately on receipt of the message, a bill conforming to the suggestion was introduced and passed unanimously by both houses, and sent to the governor and signed. The national guard of the state is now prepared for war at a moment's notice.

PRUSSIA'S RICH FOLKS.

Pall Mall Gazette: Besides the income tax, there is in Prussia, though not in the rest of Germany, a tax on capital, as upon land and personal property. All fortunes under £300 are exempt from taxation. The minister of finance has just published the results of this "capital tax" for 1897, and these reflect a picture of the financial condition of the well-to-do population of Prussia, exclusive of small capitalists. The aggregate wealth of those liable to taxation amounted to £3,300,000,000, an increase upon 1896 of more than £87,000,000. Of this sum £2,000,000,000 goes to the credit of the towns, the other £1,300,000,000 to that of the country. Only 5,440 taxpayers possess a fortune of £50,000, and of these only 1,891 have more than £100,000. Floating capital totaled £1,100,000,000, and landed property, £1,200,000,000. Of those who possess over £50,000 1,100 reside in Berlin.

Subscribe for the Journal.

NELSON DEWEY'S LIFE

First Governor of Wisconsin Whom Fates Turned Upon.

STRANGE STORY OF HARD LUCK.

Who Will Succeed Harper as LaFollette's Manager—The Latter to Speak in Rhinelander Soon—University Professors Shy of No-License Campaign—Henry C. Payne at His Best—Confederate Dead in Madison—Female Bankers.

Madison, Wis., March 29.—Memories of Wisconsin's first governor are recalled by the recent death of the widow. Governor Nelson Dewey was born in Connecticut in 1813, and died in the Cassville (Wis.) hotel in 1889 at the age of 76. As a boy he lived a time in Otsego county, N. Y., which was then pretty wild country, and he had a season at a Baptist seminary, the late Congressman Lynde, Chief Justice Orton, and the late Professor Sterling, a pioneer in Wisconsin State university, being schoolmates. He reached Cassville in 1836, which place the syndicate he was with expected to be the capital. He was admitted to the bar on examination held by Chief Justice Dunn of the territorial court, who was appointed by Andrew Jackson. When Madison was chosen as the capital the rest of the syndicate went back east. Dewey formed a law partnership with Congressman Barber, and they made a good deal of money from the litigation over mining claims. Dewey lived in Lancaster from 1836 to 1853; went to the territorial legislature three times, and was the first governor of the state, serving two terms. He defeated (chief justice) Orsamus Cole for the senate in 1853 by three votes.

In 1855 he purchased the village of Cassville; remodeled the hotel at a cost of $15,000; bought 2,000 acres of land, and built a palace home for $70,000. He spent $30,000 or more on eleven miles of fence and other improvements. But a fire in 1873 swept much of this away, one of the Newberrys of Chicago purchasing what was left. Governor Dewey was never happier than when employing half a hundred men on his schemes and the poor regarded him as their friend. He was stricken in court on Washington's birthday with paralysis, and for five months, until his death, was confined to his rooms, a physical wreck. He was buried according to the Episcopal rites, Governor Hoard and staff being present. Judge Pinney made an address at the grave.

Hard Luck Beside Him.

It was the lead mining prosperity that drew Dewey to Wisconsin. He was always a Democrat of the most uncompromising type. He was criticised somewhat for his attitude during the war, but unjustly. His choice as governor was accidental. The Democrats, who were easily dominant when Wisconsin came into the Union, could not agree between Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay and Hiram Barber of Dodge county, so they hit on Dewey. He served three and a half years. He left two children, a son out west, and a daughter, Mrs. Katie Cole of St. Louis, whose husband is a bookseller. The wife, who recently died at the Cole home, was a daughter of Chief Justice Dunn of territorial days. The couple could not live happily together in later years, so they lived apart. The governor started a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion, but he never pressed it. The governor had a brother, General W. P. Dewey of Yankton, South Dakota. Those who have visited the remains of the Cassville castle say it is a pathetic sight. Its pride was a "hot-air" furnace (new in the fifties) and the fatal fire "caught" from it. Dewey's white hair made him conspicuous. Then, too, he wore a slouch hat, had his trousers tucked in his boots, his collar was a wide-rolling one and he smoked a pipe.

An Old Hero Humiliated.

His last visit to Madison is said, to have been in 1887, when Grover Cleveland was a guest, with W. F. Vilas, the local hero. The story is that Dewey and Taylor, the first and last Democratic governors of the state at that time, were forgotten and neglected by the local committee. There was no carriage for them to ride in and no introduction to the president. Rusk was governor at the time and his rage at the stupid committee was terrific. Taylor was finally found and after due apologies, consented to be presented, but old Governor Dewey, dazed and crushed, went to his hotel, paid his bill, walked to the railroad station, and got out of town. It is said he never returned to the capital, where he reigned the first governor of a commonwealth which he did so much to found.

One incident in his financial troubles was his management of Congressman Eastman's estate, of which he was executor. It melted away and the explanation was probably that Dewey invested it in endeavoring to bolster up his own affairs. Cassville was named for General Cass, who left a stockade at that point on the Mississippi when fighting Indians. That was in 1832.

The Deweys were married in 1849. Justice Dunn settled in Belmont in the early days. About 1875 Mrs. Dewey went to Europe with the children and the couple did not live together again. When she came back she lived at Muscoda with her mother, but one morning the mother lay down in shallow water and drowned herself. She has a brother, John Dunn, who lives near Platteville.

The Deweys lived in Madison in the house that President John Bascom later occupied. When Mrs. Dewey's mind gave way she was driven to the Mendota asylum. The tradition is that the poor woman asked as a favor to go by the way of the house of Judge Ryan. On reaching it she asked the attendants to bring out the judge, saying he was as crazy as she. Those who know the eccentricities of the great jurist say the story has point. Mrs. Dewey was a noble woman when at her best.

No-License Campaign.

Mayor Haven will probably be reelected in Madison and the members of the legislature will be able to get a drink most any time. We have had an "open" year of it, the saloons running full tilt, and some bad houses doing business unmolested. There is a good deal of apathy among the citizens. Although it is a good city to wage a reform crusade in, on account of the strong home element and absence of industrial influences, yet no one seems disposed to wage the hot fight necessary to revolutionize things. There is a no-license crusade in progress, but Lon Beauchamp, the Ohio agitator, is expected to help. Thus far, however, he has been detained by sickness. It is led by Prohibitionists, who are not especially congenial to some of the university contingent, which reason they give for not taking hold. If these faithful ones did not "lead," however, I suspect no one would.

Best Side of Henry C. Payne.

Henry C. Payne is being thumped pretty hard these days, yet personally he is a very attractive man. He has no bad habits, does not even smoke, and his tenderness to an invalid wife was like to that of McKinley's. For fifteen years Mr. Payne rolled her in a wheel chair about the big city, and treated her ever like a lover. She has recovered now. They have no children. Payne deserves credit for gathering up a dozen little disconnected street car lines and evolving the present Milwaukee system, which spends half a million a year on labor and has invested $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 in the plant. He is a courteous gentleman, polite and courtly—not a man one would ever be unduly familiar with. He never loses his temper, at least an intimate friend told me he never saw Payne mad but once. He was as white as a sheet. He got his start in life by investing his hard earned savings in Milwaukee suburban real estate.

139 Ex-Confederates in Madison.

The ex-Confederates down south are trying to raise money to put up a monument in Madison's cemetery to the memory of the 139 boys in gray who lie buried here. They were captured after operations at New Madrid, Or and Island No. 10. It was a six weeks' siege. The Madison dead—most of them—belonged to the "First Alabama," and were the very pick of the old families. The prisoners were kept here three months and their deaths were due to the exposures and sufferings during the siege, when the flooded Mississippi forced them to stand for hours knee deep in the water. As fast as they died, even ten a day, they were buried in what citizens used to call "Confederate Rest." Our home people were too busy with their own dead to give much thought to these strangers, but a southern-born woman, Mrs. Watkins of Louisiana, came here to live, and she took the best of care of "her boys." When Washburne was governor he personally led a party of old Union soldiers into the plot on one Memorial Day and set the precedent of decking their graves with flowers.

Whom Will La Follette Choose?

The late Sam Harper left considerable insurance, including $2,000 in the "Woodmen." Mr. La Follette, George Hoard and others of that wing of the party, are active in this order, and former friendships have made it quite a political factor.

It is estimated that Mr. Harper left perhaps $15,000 or $20,000. Who will succeed him as Mr. La Follette's chief lieutenant is not known. There are a dozen active, bright young fellows who are ardent admirers of "Bob," but Harper had got to a point where his influence was powerful and the completeness of his devotion was remarkable. The La Follette movement will go on. He is listed for a lecture in Rhinelander at the end of this month. Harper's final illness is directly traceable to a chill he took one night when he staid at his desk until 2 o'clock hard at work, the office heat, of course, diminishing all the time.

Women Who Run Banks.

Women are forcing themselves into all sorts of employments these days, though there are not many of them bankers. In Burlington, Wis., however, there are three women who may properly be styled financiers. There are not many in the United States. Mrs. Florence Cooper Hall (sister of the congressman) is president of the Bank of Burlington, and Mrs. Meinhardt is president of the bank that bears that name, while her daughter is cashier. J. I. Case, the Racine manufacturer and horse fancier, was the original president of the former bank, succeeded by Mr. Hall, and his widow took his position after his death. She is Scotch-Irish, the best stock in the world, and says of her calling: "Banking is a clean business and in many respects peculiarly suitable for women. The chief difficulty is the knowledge required of the financial standing of borrowers, which is only to be derived from personal contact with business men. But some women as well as men are born with a faculty for understanding such facts." Miss Meinhardt notes the same difficulty but says a harder thing is to say "No" to undesirable borrowers. "But after all it is for their own good to deny them. A banker has always to remember that she is responsible for other people's money."

Madison Girl Mingles with Nobility.

One of our Madison young women is enjoying herself abroad and her story runs like a romance. She is Miss Anna Delaplaine. Some twenty years ago a daughter of old General Delpaplaine adopted a child and brought her up, giving her the family name. Things ran uneventfully, except that the little girl developed into a fine young woman, until in 1890 Miss Delaplaine read Julian Ralph's article in Harper's Magazine, entitled "The Best Governed City in the World." It had to do with Birmingham, Eng., and in that was reference to Sir Richard Tangye. Mrs. Delaplaine knew that her adopted daughter had relatives abroad by that name, so she wrote the story of her charge. The Birmingham gentleman replied showing the greatest interest, saying that the young woman was his cousin, and next Christmas a remembrance to the amount of $250 was sent over, a pleasing custom that has been continued. Sir Richard has been knighted by Queen Victoria in recognition of his mechanical prowess. He has written of his life from a poor boy in a book. With his brother he devised a hydraulic jack with which to launch the "Great Eastern." Thus they laid the foundation of their fortune. They have great manufacturing plants in Birmingham and London, and at Cornwall they own the largest engineering works in the world, employing 2,000 men. Here they have a model library, reading room, schools, etc., for their work people. It is in such a family that the poor waif finds herself for frequent outings in England, which diversifies her life as a music teacher in Madison.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

BOWSER'S TROUBLES.

The Family Overhead Has a Birthday Party and It Affects Mr. Bowser.

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One of the nicest things about living in a flat is the fact that you know what is going on in all the other rooms in the house, if of consequence enough to be talked about in the halls. One afternoon as Mrs. Bowser sat sewing she heard the woman above shouting over the banisters to the woman below:

"To-morrow is my husband's birthday, and to-morrow night I'm going to give him a little party."

"That will be nice!" replied the other. "Call on me for anything I can do. You'll have dancing, of course?"

"Oh, of course. There'll be dancing, singing and all that, and I shan't let anybody go home till daylight."

Mrs. Bowser felt her blood grow cold as she realized what that meant. Mr. Bowser would put up with the racket about five minutes. She made up her mind that he must be got out of the flat for that night at any cost, and, having the afternoon to plan in, she was ready, when he came home to dinner. Things had gone well with him at the office and he was in good spirits.

"THREE MEN GRABBED THE ORATOR AND THREW HIM."

"I'll tell you what I want to do to-morrow evening," she said, as the proper time arrived. "There are three or four things I want to see Mrs. Taylor about, and if you don't mind we'll take a run over to Brooklyn. We can at the same time see how the workmen are getting along with our house."

"I'm on hand for that," replied Mr. Bowser, and nothing more had to be said about it.

It was Mrs. Bowser's scheme to get him over to Brooklyn and there invent some excuse for remaining all night, and all next day she went about felicitating herself that things would go her way. So they did. Mr. Bowser came home rather anxious to go, and they got away after dinner without his having heard anything about the party which was to take place. When Brooklyn was reached Mrs. Taylor was taken into the conspiracy, but when she suggested that the Bowsers remain all night she was met by an emphatic refusal.

"We couldn't think of such a thing as staying," said Mr. Bowser. "I've not only got to be at the office very early in the morning, but some one might break into our rooms if we were away all night. Many thanks, but we must return home."

Mrs. Bowser coaxed and argued, but he was firm. She finally had a fainting spell, but he insisted upon going back alone if she didn't get over it. She therefore recovered after half an hour, and about 11 o'clock at night they reached home. That birthday party was in full swing. It had been decided to enlarge and improve upon the original idea. The affair was therefore a birthday party, an at home, a reception, a husking bee, a spelling school, a candy pull and a dance, all rolled into one, and the liveliest thing in town.

"What in the name of Mark, Matthew, Luke and John is going on here!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he came to the doorstep.

"I—I don't feel like climbing the stairs to-night, and I wish we could go to a hotel!" replied Mrs. Bowser.

"Hotel be hanged! You'll have all night to rest in after climbing the stairs, and I want to know whether this is a wake or a Fourth of July celebration!"

"You know the people pay rent and can do as they wish," she said, as they opened the door and caught the sound of music and dancing.

"Oh, yes, I know all about that! Anybody who lives in a flat can raise the roof off the whole house and nobody must say a word in protest. Seem to be in gay spirits. If we'd stayed all night in Brooklyn we should have missed this."

"These gatherings always break up at midnight, and it's after 11 now," said Mrs. Bowser, as they reached their rooms. "Let's sit down and read for awhile."

"I don't think I care to read this evening," said Mr. Bowser, as he sat down for a moment. "The fact is, I have a little business on hand for the next 15 minutes, and the sooner it's over the sooner it'll be off my mind."

He was smiling as she looked at him but she knew that a ton of dynamite lay hidden beneath that smile. The chandeliers were shaking with the tread of the dancers, two fiddles and a piano were going to beat the band and the man who cried: "Forward fours and back!" had a voice to be heard a mile away.

"Yes, I have a little business on hand," he observed, as he rubbed his hands together and chuckled down in his throat.

"You—you won't say anything to the people above?" she whispered.

"Not very much—no long-winded speech. I have just about 20 words to utter, and it won't take me over a minute. If it's a woke I shan't say over ten words. As the hour is late you had better go to bed."

"But for heaven's sake don't go up there!" she entreated. "We've got everybody in the house down on us now, and if you get up another quarrel we can't live here."

"There'll be no quarrel, Mrs. Bowser—no quarrel. I am curious to know what rights a tenant in a flat house has, you see, and I'll just run up and ask for information. It probably won't take over two minutes to solve the problem, and then we shall know how to steer in the future."

She watched him in a sort of dumb terror as he removed his coat and cuffs and gave his shoulders a shake to work up his fighting muscles. It was useless to plead or argue. She was silent as he set his jaw and opened the door and started upstairs. As he left the room she ran and hid in a clothes-press. Mr. Bowser found the doors to the apartment above wide open. About 200 men, women and children had gathered to do honor to the occasion. The husband who was being honored stood at the door, and he knew exactly what Mr. Bowser had come for. It did not take him two seconds to map out his own course.

"Sir!" said Mr. Bowser, as he reached the head of the stairs, "should you want a bass-drum, a dozen tin horns, a horse-fiddle and a band of Indian warriors to help along the festivities of the occasion, I think I can arrange—"

Three men grabbed the orator in chorus, and before he fully realized what was up he was thrown downstairs. That is, he was given a lift and a shove and a wrench which set him going, and he didn't stop until he had reached the bottom. He wouldn't have stopped then but for the solid brick wall. No remarks were made by the men as they threw him. No remarks were made by him as he crawled to his feet, after a couple of minutes and looked up at the merry-makers. After a look he hobbled into his rooms and sat down in his chair with his face to the wall.

"Did they almost kill you, dear?" asked Mrs. Bowser, as she came out from her hiding place.

No answer.

"Are any bones broken?"

No answer.

"Won't you speak to me? Shan't I get a doctor?"

But he stared at the wall and never moved an eyelash. In a dim, uncertain, undefined way he had discovered something about the rights of tenants in a flat-house, and he was trying to grasp the discovery.

"I am awfully sorry for you!" persisted Mrs. Bowser, as she patted him on the shoulder.

He closed his eyes and opened them again, and a shiver passed over him, but it is doubtful if he heard her words. He was a thrown man, but he was dying hard and dying game.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

"Great thing, this electricity," he said, as he swung himself upon the platform of a passing street car and gave the conductor a friendly nod.

"Yes, great thing," was the reply.

"All the motorman has to do is to move his switch, and away she goes."

"Away she goes, sir."

"It's got to be common, like other great discoveries and inventions," continued the passenger, as he hunted for a match to light his cigar, "but I never even see an electric car passing me on the street without a feeling of awe. I tell you, we don't half appreciate human genius."

"No, we don't," replied the conductor, as he assisted a lame woman up the steps.

"To appreciate an invention of this sort we must let our minds go back to 30 years ago. Good lands, but what would my father, for instance, who has been dead for 25 years, say about this way of traveling! He used to come home sometimes and brag about the horse cars making four miles an hour. He timed one once which made five, and he didn't get over bragging for a year—ha! ha! ha!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the conductor.

"Four miles an hour was the average, and the horses were always casting a shoe or falling down or getting tangled up in the harness. Here we are, gliding along at the rate of about 12 miles an hour, I take it?"

"About 12, sir."

"And no fuss whatever. That little switch does the whole business."

"Does the whole business."

"No cruelty to animals—no cussing or blowing around. It is wonderful, sir—it is almost beyond credence. Do the generality of your passengers seem to appreciate the change?"

"If they do they don't say much."

"Probably not. That's the way with most of us. A big thing is a novelty for a few days, and then we even grumble and kick over it. Well, a man who doesn't appreciate these electric cars every time he steps aboard one of them ought to be sent to jail."

"Yes, sir, he should."

"Here we are, booming right along at 12 miles an hour, with—. Hello, conductor, has your trolley slipped off?"

"No, sir."

"But what have we come to a stop for?"

"We change hosses here, sir! You won't be detained but a minute!"

The man looked out ahead—then back at the conductor—then at the sidewalk. The last the conductor saw of him he was mixing up with the crowd and trying to hide himself.

Inseparable Midgets.

The strangest two little boys in all the world are the Orissa twins, and they are even more wonderful than the famous Siamese twins, now dead. Like the latter, they are remarkable for the fact that physically they are one. While the Siamese twins were joined together by flesh only the Orissa midgets are connected with a perpendicular bone, four inches in depth and two inches wide. Their names are Radica and Doodica. Were it not for the deformities, which have made them both famous and rich, the twins would be considered exceedingly handsome children, with their little curly heads and piercing black eyes. Radica is three feet one inch high, while his greatly "attached" partner is about half an inch shorter. Their total weight is 70 pounds. The twins are now in England, are well educated, speaking French and German fluently, as well as a smattering of English. Their education is well looked after by a Scottish governess.—Chicago Post.

Slander.

"What is the greatest curiosity in the world?"

"A woman who hasn't any."—Chicago Record.

THE ARIZONA KICKER

Old Joe Hewson Takes a Mean Advantage of Our Horse Editor While We Are Away.

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During our absence at Lone Jack the other day our horse editor was left to make the weather predictions. He figured out that a cyclone would sweep this section Thursday morning, followed by a hailstorm with stones as big as fall pippins, and put out a sign to that effect. Owing to some cause not explainable the storm failed to materialize, and Thursday afternoon old Joe Hewson, knowing that we were not at home, called at the Kicker office and walloped our horse editor out of his boots for a deceiver. It was a mean, contemptible trick, and we shall lay low for Mr. Hewson and get even with him. It was nothing to him whether we had a cyclone or not, and if he had not known that we were 20 miles away he would not have dared enter the office.

Not a Crowd to Brag On.

For a year or two past the dozen cowboys over on Big X ranch have been down on the mayor of this town (who is ourself) for putting a check on their wild career when in town. On 20 different occasions they have sent us word that they would hang us if caught outside of town, and several times have run us pretty close as we were riding about the country. Monday evening last, as we were returning from Col. Taylor's, a gang of eight cowboys struck us at the crossing of Wolf creek. There was no need of any formal introduction. We knew them and they knew us. Each party had an object in view. We got a start of about 200 feet to lead off with, and gradually increased the distance until our mule had covered four miles of ground, when further pursuit ceased. During this pursuit we were fired on 60 times, but were not even grazed. We didn't shoot back, and we didn't stop to argue matters, and we never knew our mule to be more anxious to reach home. It's a poor crowd they have over on Big X ranch. They can neither run an editor down nor shoot him off his mule, and our advice to them is to get out of the cowboy business and go to shoemaking.

"WE WERE FIRED ON SIXTY TIMES."

Grass Valley Enterprise.

Four or five days ago a stranger who was one-eyed, knock-kneed, penniless and hungry walked into the town of Grass Valley and offered to let the vigilance committee hang him in return for a drink of whisky. The committee was organized only four weeks ago and has not yet had a victim, and yet the stranger's offer was promptly rejected and he was warned out of town. If they expect to build up a town and gain reputation by such "enterprise" as this there is a big disappointment in store for the valleyites. We understand that the vigilance committee is composed of 12 leading citizens of the town, but they must be new arrivals from the east, and have no knowledge of how to work up a boom. It's nothing to us, of course, but we do hate to see a town miss a golden opportunity which is flung at its head with free hand. Should the one-eyed man turn up here he will be promptly accommodated.

It Was a Mistake.

Sunday afternoon a critter named Hyler, who came here from Mexico two or three weeks ago, caught sight of Col. Hoke parading down Apache avenue in his Sunday clothes and at once spotted him for a tenderfoot. The usual way to have fun with a tenderfoot in this country is to scare him with the sight of a gun. Hyler got ahead of the colonel and crossed over the street and started in to jump him out of his boots by shooting the cigar out of his mouth. To his great amazement the tenderfoot didn't scare worth a cent. On the contrary, he whipped out a gun and opened fire, and before the situation could be explained the joker from New Mexico had two bullets in his body. The doctor says he will be around again in a few weeks, but he will never again be funny as he was about the time he pulled his gun and uttered the yell which was heard a mile and a half away.

We Plead Guilty.

The Pine Hill Recorder referred to us editorially last week as "that common critter with a red-hot ambition for place and power." Yes, we are the man. We were born in a shanty, reared on corn meal and lasses and never saw broad cloth until we were 25 years old. That makes us a "common critter." We have the ambition just as stated. A warmap of our ambition would be a sight for school children. We hold three political offices and two appointments, but we wish for a dozen more. We want to go to congress next year, and the year after that we want to run for president on a winning ticket. The Recorder can't hurt our feelings by pitching into our ambition. We've got it, and got it bad. While we virtually carry this half of Arizona in our vest pocket, we hanker for the other half and most of the United States. Other editors may not want office, but they can't come too fast for us. Anyone knowing of a vacant political office in this territory wil confer a great favor by communicating with us.

A Close Shave.

Maj. Davison, of this town, had an experience over at Canon City last week which will keep his hair in curl for days to come. He went over there on business, and as he was a total stranger to all, some one started the story that he was a fugitive from justice. The boys had a day off and were ready for fun, and they pounced down upon the major, and demanded that he answer certain questions. Whenever he is excited the major stutters, and on this occasion he beat his best record. He started in to say that he was Maj. Davison, and he got as far as "M—m—m—m—" and couldn't roll out anything more. The boys waited 15 minutes for him to finish, and then put a rope around his neck and got him up on a barrel. Just as he was about to be swung off the major happened to think of our name, and blurted it out, and after due investigation he was released and tendered an apology. A man who stutters can't be too careful of traveling about in this territory. As a rule no crowd has over ten minutes to spare, and a man has got to work his mouth right along to get his neck out of the noose. It would be well for all such to carry letters fully identifying them, and yesterday we furnished the major with such a document and gave him our photograph in addition. When a crowd gets after him again he can exhibit his documents and have time to get the kinks out of his tongue.

QUEER LAKE IN ALASKA.

An Arctic Body of Water Which Never Freezes Over.

The rich placers of Klondike are not the only curiosity of the country traversed by the Yukon river. Not far from Dawson there is said to be an extraordinary lake, which has been named Salawik by its discoverer, who is a missionary among the Indians. Some of the statements in connection with it are so strange that they must be taken with considerable allowance, but we give them here as a matter of interest.

This lake, which is 90 miles long and 15 miles wide, is perhaps the only one in all that extreme northern region which does not freeze over during the winter. No communication has been discovered between it and the sea, nevertheless, at high water upon the coasts of the northern ocean, the level of the lake rises, and it falls again at low tide.

This sympathy with the sea does not extend to the point of making Salawik a salt lake; on the contrary, its waters are good to drink. But another of its peculiarities is that its temperature rises in winter and falls in summer. When all the water courses of the neighboring country are completely frozen over, Lake Salawik becomes so warm that it is really pleasant to bathe in. On the other hand, in the summer time the water is extremely cold.

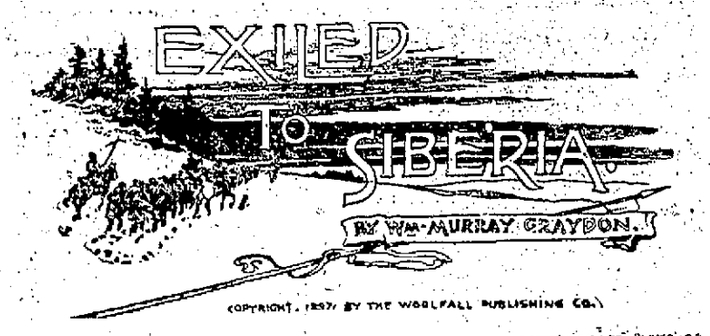
This peculiarity makes it in the winter time a Mecca of fishermen. The abundance of fish in the lake is so great that a person can almost catch them with the hand, and can kill large quantities with a club. Here for the miners is a source of food supply which certainly will contribute to diminish the cost of living, especially during the winter, in that inhospitable region. In an hour a man can get enough fish to supply himself for a month, and of the very best quality, including salmon ranging from 20 to 50 pounds in weight.—Golden Days.

A Terrible Warning.

First Gambler—I've jest been readin' the life of Green, the converted gambler. I tell you that man's life is an awful warning to us.

Second Gambler—What happened him?

First Gambler—After he quit cards he most starved.—N. Y. Weekly.



CHAPTER V.

THE BURNING BARGE.

On the bank of the river Tura, in front of the gloomy palisades of the great forwarding prison of Tiumen, there were grouped one morning late in the month of May a band of Russian exiles 400 or 500 in number.

A cordon of soldiers hemmed them in on all sides, and close by a railed platform zigzagged down the steep bank to the water's edge, where lay a long, low vessel with black hull and yellow deck work, a convict barge waiting to receive its cargo.

The wretched convicts represented all sorts of types and contrasts—fierce mountaineers from Circassia and Daghestan, sunburned Tartars from the lower Volga, Turks from the Crimea, with their scarlet fezzes, and Jews from Podolia.

A little apart from the rest stood two youthful figures with haggard faces in whom we find it difficult to recognize Maurice Hammond and Philip Danvers.

Partly by rail, partly by water, they had journeyed, with many delays, along the vast exile route.

Passing through the great fair city of Nijni Novgorod, the populous towns of Kazan and Perm, they crossed the dreary range of the Ural mountains, passed the boundary line between Russia and Siberia, and now, broken by hardship and suffering, still ignorant of their destination; they had reached Tiumen, 1,700 miles from St. Petersburg.

The past seems almost a dream. Hope has fled long ago, and they have learned to suffer in silence, thankful at least that they have not been separated from each other.

In their character of political prisoners they have been treated with some slight consideration, to distinguish them from the coarser class of criminals, but all attempts to obtain audience with any officials, in hope of convincing them of the fearful mistake that has been made, have been fruitless.

Vladimir Saradoff's triumph is complete. The net is woven tightly about his victims, and there is no escape from the living death to which he has consigned them.

"Come on; they are going now," said Maurice, and as he spoke a commotion was visible among the exiles, and the commanding officer shouted:

"Forward, now! Get on board!"

In groups of twos and threes the wretched prisoners filed down the platform past the armed guards, who stood 20 feet apart, and crossed the floating wharf to the barge.

This vessel was about 100 feet long. At each extremity was built a deckhouse painted yellow, and the space between these was roofed over with timber and faced with heavy wire screens. In these pens the prisoners were placed.

Beneath the deck were dark, gloomy holes, with tiers of narrow bunks, where they were to sleep.

The boys sat down on the bare floor in one corner of the pen and watched for an hour or two the strange scene that was taking place before them.

The prisoners, crowding up against the screen, were carrying on a brisk business with the peddlers and peasant women who had come on board the barge with bread, cakes, salted cucumbers, strings of dried mushrooms and fish pies.

The chaffing and buying kept up briskly until a little past noon.

Then a steamer backed up to the vessel, with a great blowing of whistles, and in a few moments the convict barge was speeding through the black current of the river on its long voyage to Tomsk.

It was evident that Captain Sasha, the commandant of the Moscow prison, had received special instructions concerning the two boys. They were guarded more closely, it is true, than the common prisoners, but as yet they had not suffered the indignity of being chained, and they were supplied with reasonably good food.

Moreover, although they did not know it themselves, they were being transported across Siberia with a rapidity that is seldom granted to Russian exiles. Instead of marching hundreds of miles on foot, they had journeyed entirely by rail and by water.

With their fellow passengers they had little or nothing to do. They were all low grade convicts—thieves, murderers, bandits—a fact which Maurice was not slow to recognize.

In the past two months the boys had picked up a slight smattering of the Russian language and were now able to understand the commands of the soldiers and officers.

Day after day the barge moved slowly on its course, first up the sluggish current of the river Tobol and then down the more impetuous waters of the Ob.

For hours at a time the boys gazed wearily on the ever changing landscape, the forest clad hills and mountains, the pretty villages with their golden spires, and the waving fields of grain, for such was Siberian scenery at this season of the year. This vast continent is not always the barren, snow clad desert that many believe it to be perpetually.

Among their fellow prisoners the boys had made one acquaintance, a middle aged Russian, who appeared to be of a higher class than his associates, though he possessed a cast of features by no means prepossessing. He had scraped acquaintance with Maurice by addressing him in French, a language which the lad happened to have acquired at college, and in his delight at finding some one from whom he could obtain information Maurice gladly overlooked all other considerations.

The Russian's name was Grodno, and he very freely confessed to Maurice that his offense was smuggling contraband goods over the Russian border.

If he expected a like return of confidence, he was disappointed, for Maurice was clever enough to see that it would be unwise to make a confidant of such a man. Instead he allowed himself to pose as a political prisoner. However, in regard to that matter of which he was most anxious, he could learn nothing. Grodno, disappointed perhaps to find that his friend was neither a cutthroat nor a robber, disclaimed all knowledge of what was usually done with "politicals," as he rather scornfully termed them.

The Russian possessed another friend on board the barge, a most villainous looking Turk, with sunburned face and a stubby black beard. He wore a greasy red fez and was continually smoking a short clay pipe.

Grodno and Hamid, for that was the Turk's name, held long and whispered conversations in Russian day after day, always keeping apart in a corner by themselves and separating whenever any of the guards approached. These secret palavers Maurice observed with suspicion and distrust, for their actions on many occasions showed that the boys had something to do with the subject of their discussion.

Meanwhile the barge was drawing nearer its destination, and the dreary 2,000 mile ride would soon be over.

All day they had been drifting through a wild and picturesque bit of country, and now, at sunset the air was sultry and oppressive.

Maurice and Phil, their heads resting on their coats, were lying close up against the grating. The hot atmosphere below deck was intolerable, and the indulgent guards had allowed a great many of the convicts to remain out instead of driving them all below, as was the usual rule.

It was remarkably quiet, so still indeed that the splash of the paddles was heard distinctly from the steamer some distance ahead.

The guards paced slowly up and down the deck, glancing watchfully at the prisoners from time to time. Off against the railing the commanding officer, Captain Stanisla, was smoking his evening cigar, and its fumes, drifting in through the grating, mingled with the villainous odor of Hamid's pipe.

Suddenly, when the guard's back was turned, Grodno slunk up to the boys and throw himself carelessly at their side. "Want to escape," he whispered, "want to leave vessel, hide in woods, go back to Russia?"

"What do you mean?" asked Maurice sharply.

"Hush!" said the Russian. "Don't talk, don't say a word. Do you want to go?"

"Yes," replied Maurice incautiously, "of course we want to go. But tell me, Grodno, what do you mean?"

"Hush; not now," replied Grodno, and slipping off in the gloom he disappeared, leaving the boys in a state of great excitement.

"I'd like to know what he means," said Maurice. "I don't see how escape can be possible from a place like this."

"It's a plot of some kind," replied Phil. "That's what Grodno and Hamid have been discussing for the last week. I don't like the looks of either of those fellows, Maurice, and in a matter of escape I am afraid they would only use us to serve their own ends."

"I believe all that," rejoined Maurice, "but a chance of escape is not to be neglected under any circumstances, Phil. If only we could find some influential person to listen to our story, he might be induced to investigate it and prove our innocence. If we escape and are recaptured, it will hardly make our position worse than it is now. But what became of Grodno? Did you see?"

"No; he and Hamid have disappeared," replied Phil.

"I saw them going toward the hatchway a moment ago."

The twilight had now merged into darkness, and the dim outline of the shores had vanished. A slight breeze sprang up, and the prisoners pressed close against the grating to enjoy its invigorating effect.

"Hamid can't be very far away," said Phil suddenly. "I can smell that villainous pipe of his plainly. Don't you notice it?"

"I can smell something," said Maurice, "but I don't believe it's Hamid's pipe. It seems a very different kind of odor."

An armed soldier strolled slowly past the grating at that moment, and the conversation closed.

As soon as he was gone Maurice began to sniff the air uneasily.

"That's not tobacco smoke, Phil," he said finally. "I half believe something is burning. The odor is getting stronger every instant."

Before Phil could reply a sudden commotion was heard behind them, and turning quickly the boys saw a confused mass of convicts struggling up the hatchway, their dark forms outlined against a dull red glow.

Then the silence was broken by a sharp cry of "Fire! Fire! Fire!" and instantly an uproar arose that made the boys' hair fairly stand on end.

Shrieking, swearing and shouting, the panic stricken wretches surged up the hatchway and flung themselves against the grating until it trembled and creaked. The guards ran up and down the deck, the officers shouted fiercely, and through the open hatchway the angry flames were already visible. "We'll be burned alive," cried Maurice, and he tore desperately at the grating. The hatchway was now one mass of flames, volumes of smoke were pouring out, and the deck planks were getting hot.

Suddenly a shrill whistle was heard from the steamer, and then the barge seemed to lie motionless on the water.

The guards, apparently stupefied at this appalling calamity, ran helplessly about the deck, while the officers seemed to have disappeared.

Maurice and Phil joined with the rest in their desperate rush against the grating, but as the stout iron refused to yield and the smoke and heat became almost unendurable they lost all hope of escaping the flames.

At this moment of despair a hand clutched Maurice's arm, and a voice whispered in his ear: "Follow me. Come this way."

Grodno—for it was he—had already vanished, but the boys turned in the direction he had taken and fought their way through the frenzied crowd.

The opposite side of the pen, strangely enough, was almost deserted, and here they found Grodno and Hamid fumbling at the grating.

"All right," the Russian whispered triumphantly, and to their amazement the boys saw that he had opened one of the little sliding doors.

He darted quickly through, followed by Hamid. Maurice, horror stricken at the thought of abandoning all these poor wretches to a shocking death, was about to attract general attention to the open doorway when, with a terrific crash, the entire grating on the opposite side of the pen gave way before the desperate efforts of the mob and toppled over on the astounded guards.

"Come quick," shouted the Russian, and without further delay the boys darted out on the open deck. Not a soldier was in sight. They were all on the other side.

Grodno had laid his plans well.

On the edge of the barge lay a rude boat, belonging to a peddler who had come on board with provisions a few days before.

Grodno and Hamid seized this by the bow and stern and dropped it with a light splash into the water. It landed fairly on its keel, and, turning to the boys, Grodno shouted: "Jump in now quick. Don't delay."

CHAPTER VI.

A MURDEROUS AMBUSH.

With a hasty glance at the sluggish black water, Maurice and Phil jumped together, landing fairly in the boat. Hamid followed instantly, but Grodno in the very act of leaping was confronted by a soldier, who presented his rifle at the convict's head and pulled the trigger. The weapon missed fire, and before the guard could recover from his surprise Grodno sprang furiously upon him and bore him to the deck.

From the boat the boys witnessed the whole affair. It was a very brief struggle, for the desperate convict, endowed with more than ordinary strength, choked his antagonist into a state of helplessness, and hastily plundering him of his sword and revolver sprang to his feet. He tossed these weapons down to Hamid, following them with the soldier's gun, and then made a desperate leap for the boat, just as half a dozen guards rounded the corner of the nearest deckhouse.

Had the fire made sufficient progress to throw any light on the scene, escape would have been impossible, but the water was shrouded in darkness, and by a skillful use of a paddle which was lying in the boat Grodno drove it some distance out in the river before the soldiers reached the spot.

"Stoop down," he whispered, and as all obeyed half a dozen rifles cracked from the deck of the barge, and a storm of bullets pattered around the boat. A straggling fire was kept up for two or three minutes, but the guards were shooting wildly, and none of the bullets struck the boat.

Grodno continued paddling with all his might, and just as the shore loomed up darkly ahead a burst of flame shot aloft from the barge, illuminating the water for many yards around. The tumult was now terrific. The steamer's shrill whistle mingled with the cries of the frightened convicts and the hoarse command of the soldiers. The flames were long since beyond all control, and the barge was doomed. The steamer had dropped alongside and appeared to be taking the prisoners from the burning vessel.

Deeply interested in the thrilling sight, the fugitives in the boat almost forgot their own peril.

They waited until the barge was a mass of flames from bow to stern, and then Grodno drove the boat on shore. As soon as Hamid and the boys were out he turned it bottom up and sent it adrift with the current.

"Captain Stanisla thinks we're drowned," he explained to Maurice. "Maybe he won't look for us. Hurry now; we must get away. They'll soon miss us."

With a last look at the steamer lying motionless on the water and the blazing hull of the barge, they turned up the steep bank and plunged into a thick forest.

Grodno assumed the leadership, and he hurried the party along at a rapid rate of speed, picking his way with wonderful skill among the trees. Hour after hour they pressed on untiringly, pausing once for a brief rest, and when at last the gray light of dawn shone through the forest the river was miles to the rear.

Hungry and exhausted, the fugitives threw themselves on a mossy glade. A dense forest of poplars and silver birches was all around them, and close by was a babbling brook flowing over a bed of pebbles. Here they quenched their thirst, and then, reckless of the consequences, they slept for an hour or more until the sun was well up and shining brightly through the trees.

Maurice knew that St. Petersburg was many miles away, but he was hardly prepared for the Russian's statement that the actual distance was about 2,000 miles.

"St. Petersburg lies to the west," explained Grodno, "but to the Russian frontier it is not more than 1,000 miles. That is the point we must strike for, and we stand a good chance of reaching it, for the country to our west is much of it wild, and we are hundreds of miles north of the great Siberian roads where capture would be certain."

"And what will we do for food?" asked Maurice in dismay. "How are we going to live through such a journey as that?"

"There are villages scattered through the country," replied Grodno, "and

Grodno sprang furiously upon him.

the people are always willing to aid escaped prisoners. Our first necessity is a change of clothes. We must rid ourselves of these convict garments."

"But won't we be pursued?" asked Maurice. "How can we hope to escape the soldiers?"

"We must take the chances," replied Grodno coolly. "Our escape was discovered long ago, of course. It is possible that when the empty boat is found they will believe that we are at the bottom of the river, but it is more than likely that the Cossacks will scour the country. We must stay in hiding for a few days."

Grodno turned aside to converse with Hamid, and Maurice explained to Phil what the Russian had told him. In spite of the discouraging outlook the boys were now hopeful.

"Everything depends on reaching St. Petersburg without being retaken," said Maurice, "and once there, Phil, I shall try to see this Colonel Jaroslav. If we succeed in that, we shall be saved, and Vladimir Saradoff shall pay dearly for this outrage."

To Maurice, comparatively ignorant of the tremendous obstacles in the way, the chances of reaching St. Petersburg seemed very good, and his cheering words brightened Phil considerably.

The conversation was cut short by Grodno, who announced that it was time to start.

The Russian was armed with the gun and the sword, while Hamid was in possession of the revolver. They traveled on through the forest until long past noon, and then, worn out by long marching and by hunger, they halted by a small stream. It was impossible to proceed farther without food. A close search revealed a few stunted raspberries, which were eagerly devoured. Birds were chattering overhead in the trees, but Grodno refused to use his weapon, for fear the Cossacks would hear the report and be attracted to the spot. They succeeded in finding enough raspberries partly to satisfy their hunger, and with fresh hope they struggled on for three or four miles.

Toward sunset a glad sight met their eyes. In a small clearing amid the forest stood a roughly built log hut. Grodno advanced boldly to the door and, after two or three unanswered knocks, flung it open and entered. He reappeared in a moment, beckoning to his companions, and they hurried eagerly forward.

"Some woodcutter's hut," said Grodno. "The owner has gone away, but he was considerate enough to leave this behind him," and he pointed to a couple of hard loaves of bread and a quantity of dried mushrooms. A careful search revealed nothing else that could be of use save a few matches, and leaving the hut they pressed on through the forest. With sunset came a chilly breeze, but this caused the fugitives little inconvenience with their heavy woolen clothing, and when it became too dark to travel they camped by the side of a big rock and pulled branches from the birch trees to make a bed.

"It was a very encouraging sign," Grodno said, "that no trace of pursuit had yet come near them."

He conversed awhile with Hamid, and then both went calmly to sleep.

Maurice and Phil remained awake for some time, listening to the rustling of the breeze in the tree tops and thinking over their dreary situation. In spite of their weariness they were unable to sleep.

"I wish it were possible to make our way back to Russia without our companions," said Maurice. "They are both hard characters. I am certain of that, and they may intend to commit other crimes. We may find ourselves in a worse plight than we were in before."

"I agree with you there," replied Phil, "and, what is more, I have a dreadful suspicion that it was Grodno and Hamid who set the barge on fire."

"By Jove!" exclaimed Maurice suddenly. "Why didn't I think of that before? You are right, Phil; you are certainly right. These two scoundrels started that fire in order to escape and ran the risk of burning all those poor wretches alive. What bloodthirsty fiends they must be! I declare I'm sorry we left the barge at all. Why, Phil, if we are caught now they'll probably shoot us. We are equally guilty with these two villains. Grodno says he can procure us other clothing, and as that is absolutely necessary we will be compelled to stay with them for a few days yet, but at the very first opportunity we will leave them and strike out for ourselves. It is a mighty slim chance, but anything is preferable to keeping company with such men."

"Hush!" said Phil. "I believe they are awake."

The boys had barely time to lie down and feign sleep when Grodno sat up and looked around him.

He fell back in a moment, and after lying awake for nearly an hour longer, not daring to resume the conversation, the boys finally fell into a restless slumber that lasted until daybreak.

Enough food still remained to make the fugitives a breakfast, and after hunting up a small stream, where the boys washed their faces and quenched their thirst, the march was resumed to the westward.

So great was the aversion which Maurice and Phil felt toward their companions since the mutual discovery made the previous night that it was impossible to avoid showing it. Grodno perhaps realized something of this, for his repulsive face wore a sullen aspect, and he turned his whole attention to Hamid, carrying on an animated conversation, not a word of which the boys understood.

A few hours' march through the same monotonous forest brought them to the edge of a vast open plain carpeted with waving grass and numerous wild flowers.

Along the edge of the woods ran a well defined road, on which recent wheel tracks were plainly visible, and less than two miles distant towered from the plain a couple of gilded crosses shining in the morning sun and a cluster of low, gray houses.

As they stood gazing in consternation on the distant village and the open country Grodno fiercely motioned them under cover.

Along the very side of the road lay dense timber, with high grass and scattered rocks. Crouching down in this, the boys could see a vehicle of some sort approaching rapidly from the direction of the village. As it drew nearer they saw that it was a small wagon covered with a leather hood and drawn by a pair of black horses.

A peasant in a red shirt was driving, and behind, with folded arms, sat a military looking man in a blue coat.

Grodno, who was under shelter of a big rock, slightly in advance of the boys, turned round and fiercely commanded them to lie low and make no noise.

He deliberately drew back the trigger of his rifle and thrust the muzzle out through the branches, whispering as he did so to Hamid, who at once cocked his revolver and crept a foot closer to the path.

The wagon was now within 20 yards of the spot, rattling smoothly over the grassy road, and still the boys failed to realize the dreadful significance of Grodno's preparation. When the awful truth did flash into Maurice's mind, the next instant, it was already too late. Taking careful aim, Grodno pulled the trigger, and a sharp report echoed over the plains, followed by a puff of white smoke.

CHAPTER VII.

RECAPTURED.

Through the wavering curls of smoke Maurice saw the nearer horse plunge heavily to the ground, dragging his mate with him, and that same quick glance showed him the crouching form of Hamid in the act of pulling his revolver on the officer seated in the wagon.

With Maurice to think was to act, and like a flash he sprang on the Turk's back at the very second that the man fired.

His aim was spoiled, however, and the ball from the weapon whizzed over the officer's head.

In an instant all was confusion. Hamid with a cry fell back into the copse struggling to tear loose from the brave boy's hold, while Phil, quick to grasp the situation, threw himself on Grodno, and they rolled together into the road almost to the wheels of the wagon.

Grodno's shot had killed the one horse, and his mate in frantic alarm broke from his fastenings and darted like a streak over the plain, leaving the wagon and its two occupants to their fate.

The cowardly driver, frightened out of his wits by the shooting and by the sight of the gray convict garbs, left the wagon at a leap and ran in a zigzag course toward the distant village, uttering a howl of fright at every step. The officer was a man of quite different caliber. Without the least appearance of fright he leaned forward, and opening a black box in the bottom of the wagon drew out a pair of revolvers. The sight of the two convicts struggling in the roadway must have puzzled him considerably, for he looked on without attempting to make any use of his weapons.

Phil was no match for Grodno. The burly convict twisted him over and over, and finally dashed his head against a projecting stone with stunning force. Phil's grasp loosened, and Grodno was free. Seeing that the game was up, he made a sudden dash for the woods, but the officer, concluding that the time had come for him to act, raised one of his revolvers and fired.

A sharp cry of pain followed the report, and Grodno, lunging heavily forward, vanished in the undergrowth.

Meanwhile, under cover of the bushes, Maurice and Hamid were struggling desperately. The enraged Turk fought like a demon, trying in vain to make use of the revolver which he still clutched in his hand, but Maurice held him in a firm embrace, and they rolled over and over through the grass, neither gaining the ascendency. At length Maurice got his antagonist just where he wanted him—underneath—and, clutching his throat with one hand was about to wrest the revolver from him with the other when the bushes parted almost beside him, and he glanced up to see Grodno's evil countenance glaring at him. The convict's left arm hung motionless at his side, stained with blood. Maurice released his hold on the Turk instantly and darted into the woods, intending to circle round and see what had become of Phil and the officer. He made a short detour which brought him to the edge of the road, some 20 or 30 yards above the wagon.

Peeping cautiously from the fringe of bushes, he saw Phil lying motionless in the path, and the officer apparently bending over him. Then came a startling interruption. Grodno and Hamid burst from the forest with loud shouts, the former swinging the rifle around his head with one arm, and flung themselves on the officer, who staggered to his feet just in time to meet the attack. Shouts of anger were heard, but the combatants were so enveloped in a cloud of dust that Maurice could not tell how the battle was going.

"If I only had a weapon of some sort," he exclaimed half aloud, and just then his eyes fell on a stout cudgel lying close at hand, a staff dropped probably by some peasant. Seizing this, he

He saw Grodno's evil countenance glaring at him.

hurried quickly down the road, intent on rescuing the imperiled officer. As he drew near a pistol cracked sharply above the din of voices, and Hamid's short, chunky figure spun round for a brief second in the cloud of dust, and then dropped heavily in the roadway.

Maurice had barely time to see Grodno and the officer struggling over the possession of a revolver when a sharp trumpet blast echoed through the air, a clash of steel seemed to shake the ground, and then round a slight curve in the road came at full tilt a squad of Cossacks, brandishing their naked swords. They surrounded the wagon with a circle of men six deep, and when Grodno gave up the fight in despair and turned to flee he was hemmed in beyond all hope of escape. A fierce expression passed over his face, and then he calmly folded his arms as a sign of submission.

Hamid lay motionless on the road, his greasy garments stained to match the scarlet of his fez, and close by was Phil, his face pale and corpselike.

The rescued officer saluted the commander of the Cossacks and conversed with him for ten minutes or more, pointing from time to time at Maurice and Grodno and the two motionless forms on the ground. He was plainly much puzzled over the affair. From the few words of the Cossack's reply which Maurice was able to understand, such as "escaped prisoners, burning barge and Tomsk," he inferred that these soldiers had been in pursuit of them since the time of their escape.

Fearing lest Phil was badly injured, if indeed not dead, he moved toward him, but was roughly ordered back. At the same moment the conversation ceased, and two of the soldiers came forward with the runaway black horse, which they attached to the wagon, dragging the dead animal to the side of the road.

Grodno, whose arm was apparently broken by the officer's bullet, was placed on the back seat unpinioned. Maurice was put behind, his arms bound behind his back, and Hamid's limp body was stowed away at their feet.

Phil, to Maurice's delight, now recovered consciousness and sat up, looking about him in a dazed, stupefied manner.

He was hastily bound and placed on the front seat beside the officer, who had volunteered to drive.

By this time people were in sight coming across the plain from the distant village, but instead of turning back in that direction the officer drove straight ahead, and the wagon rolled smoothly over the grassy road, surrounded on all four sides by the stern visaged Cossacks.

An hour later another village started up from the horizon, with its same monotonous Greek crosses, and presently they entered the long, straggling street, with dingy, gray houses, and halted before the posting station, a very unpretentious structure of logs. The people of the village flocked out to see the new arrivals, but the presence of the Cossacks kept them at a respectful distance.

A brisk little man with piercing black eyes arrived presently, whom Maurice rightly divined to be a doctor. He glanced carelessly at Phil's bruised forehead and prescribed a dose of vodki, which fiery potion was at once produced and poured down the patient's reluctant throat.

He shrugged his shoulders at Grodno's arm and deftly enveloped it in splints and bandages, an operation which the convict submitted to without a murmur of pain.

When he came to Hamid and saw the ugly wound in the breast, his countenance became more grave, and he directed the unconscious man to be carried into the station. The Cossacks dismounted and took their prisoners inside, placing them in different corners of the room, where conversation was impossible.

A big samovar was steaming on the table, and the soldiers were soon gulping down cups of hot tea and devouring cold meat, pickles and salted cucumbers. The officer and the commander of the troops were doubtless taking their refreshment in a private apartment. Phil, hidden by a couple of burly Cossacks, was invisible to Maurice. Grodno, a few yards away, glared at him with a look of hatred. He might as well have spared himself the trouble, for Maurice paid him not the least attention. He was thinking very seriously over the events of the past two days and beginning to realize what a foolish and reckless thing it had been to accept the chance of escape offered by these two convicts. He and Phil would probably be held equally guilty with Grodno and Hamid, and the penalty for the crimes committed by the two ruffians would be under Russian law—death. This Maurice realized with a shudder. He was amazed with Grodno's audacity in attempting to assassinate a Russian officer on a public road and actually within sight of a village. It could only be accounted for by the dire necessity for procuring money and a change of clothes, and since the officer had baggage in the wagon with him the undertaking seemed to offer both. Had not Maurice interfered when he did the officer and the driver would undoubtedly have been shot.

It was a clever ruse of Grodno's to shoot the horse first, and thus put the wagon and its occupants at his mercy.

There was one hope—a very slim one. If the rescued officer could only be made to understand that he owed his life to the boys, he might extend them valuable aid, but just there was the trouble, as Maurice told himself. Did the circumstances justify the boys' story?

The struggle between Hamid and Maurice was absolutely unseen, while the scuffle between Phil and Grodno might be easily misconstrued, and, as a clincher, would the officer believe that Maurice was hastening to his aid when he hurried down the road with his club? These reflections left him in a very unenviable frame of mind, which was not at all relieved by the scant supply of food which the Cossacks at last condescended to give him.

About noon he and Phil were taken to another room, where the officer and the Cossack captain were seated at a table smoking pipes. The officer, to Maurice's great satisfaction, was able to speak English fairly well, and he cross questioned the boys very closely, demanding first of all to know what their share was in setting fire to the convict barge.

He treated them with a certain consideration, which gave Maurice courage to relate the whole story in a frank, straightforward way which seemed to carry conviction with it. He saw that a favorable impression had been made, and, quick to seize the opportunity, he turned to the officer and said imploringly: "I beg of you, sir, the privilege of saying a few words more. You addressed us as Cummings and Burton. I assure you that those are not our names; that an awful mistake has been made, a fearful crime committed"— "Stop!" interrupted the officer sternly. "Not a word on that subject, or I shall change my intentions regarding you. I have heard of your audacity in accusing a prominent and influential Russian of a most absurd charge. For your own good I advise you to cease. You surely must be aware of the convincing proofs arraigned against you." His face was so grave and his tone so severe that Maurice lost all hope of obtaining a hearing and made no further attempt to speak.

"As for your complicity with these two assassins," continued the officer in a calmer voice, "I believe your story, and for the service you have done me I shall afford you what aid I can, though I assure you that you are in a most serious position. Your two companions will undoubtedly be shot, and the chances are that you will meet the same fate. I am Lieutenant Brosky, and I happen fortunately to be connected with the government at Tomsk, whither I am now bound. I will therefore be present at your trial and will state what facts I possess in your favor."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Charcoal For Swine.

Hogs that are fattening will often eat charcoal quite greedily. That from corn on the cob is probably the best, as the cob contains a very considerable amount of potash, which corrects the acidity of the stomach. Corn is a very heavy and rich grain and hard of digestion for any animal. In the quantities that fattening hogs eat of corn it is no wonder if their stomachs are cloyed. A little charcoal will greatly improve their appetite. Even hogs that are not fattening will eat some charcoal. It has some nutrition, and they are in no danger of eating too much.—Exchange.

What Others Say.

"Do not make the mistake of buying a shovel with a square edge. A round pointed one is much better for irrigating and for general use," says Denver Field and Farm.

A well known horticulturist is credited with the remark that it took him 30 years to acquire sufficient moral courage to thin fruit as it ought to be thinned.

Investigations into the "cornstalk disease" at the Nebraska station appear to leave the cause of this trouble still a matter of doubt.

A Kansas man has suggested the making of molasses from watermelons on a commercial scale, and some western exchanges concur that it may be worth trying.

"Sugar as a food product looms up ahead of us in gigantic proportions as one farm product that we can produce," remarks Farm, Field and Fireside. With equal emphasis Farm Journal declares: "The average farmer will never grow beets for sugar in this country. The work will be done by large gangs of imported labor where land is cheap."

"Theaters are benefactors. They make the burden of life lighter."

"Yes, if somebody else pays for your reserved seat."—Detroit Free Press.

The Twins of Company B.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

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It was accounted something more than a curious coincidence that after Thomas Barnes, of Eaton county, had written his name on the enlistment papers of company B, Third regiment, the very next name below should be that of Thomas Barnes, of Calhoun county. Notoriously that, but the two men were of the same age, height and build; they looked as much alike as two peas. Neither had known of the other's existence until they met in the recruiting office. Then they stared at each other for a long minute, and Barnes, of Eaton county, exclaimed:

"Wall, I'll be cussed!"

"And so'll I!" replied Barnes, of Calhoun county.

"You're no twin-brother of mine!"

"And I'm glad on it!"

The two Barnes' took a dislike to each other on first sight, but when they came to fall into the ranks they were placed side by side. It also happened that they became tent-mates. In making up his roll the orderly sergeant renamed them. He put one down as Eaton Barnes and the other as Calhoun Barnes, and they had to accept the names, although Eaton angrily exclaimed:

"I was named Thomas, and the idea of my having to drop it because a pumpkin head like that feller forces his way into the company!"

"And I was named Thomas Barnes," replied the other, "and here I've got to sail under false colors because that bayseed has taken a notion that he is called upon to wind up this war!"

The twins, as they were always referred to, were always disputing and wrangling and ready to come to blows. That they never actually struck each other was probably owing to the fact that waydown in their hearts they had a feeling of mutual respect for both. They were brave men. Their quarrels, however, afforded the company much amusement for the first three months, and time and time again we expected to see bloodshed. The smallest trifle was enough to precipitate a row. All of a sudden Eaton Barnes would be heard crying out in the tent:

"Now, then, who has been overhaulin' my knapsack?"

"Nobody has," Calhoun Barnes would reply.

"But I say they have! I left it right here only an hour ago, and somebody has moved it!"

"I had to move it the sixteenth part of an inch to git my gun!"

"You did it to spite me!"

"No, I didn't!"

"I say you did!"

"And I say you air a liar!"

"I'm a liar, am I? Now you come right out on the street and put up some dukes, and I'll knock your blamed head off! No man has ever called me a liar and lived half an hour afterwards!"

Then the twins would appear on the company street, strip off their jackets and blow and brag and call names, and after collecting a crowd would end the matter with threats of what would happen at some future time. We soon came to understand them and gave them no further attention, but hardly a day passed that they did not go through the performance. Our first battle was at Williamsburg. The regiment was sent into the fallen timber to drive out a lot of sharp shooters. They were outnumbered, but they gave way grudgingly, and for every foot they yielded they killed a man. The twins were among the first to push their way in, but even amidst the roar and crash of battle they could not forget their grievances.

"Say, you!" greeted Eaton Barnes, as a bullet passed through his cap and he killed the man who fired it, "you're as white as chalk and shaking like a scared rabbit. Did you think a battle was like hoeing corn down back of the barn?"

"I'm pale and scared, am I!" demanded Calhoun Barnes. "You'd better look to home! If you wasn't workin' your chin, I'd say you was a dead man. I'm expectin' to see you run away every minute!"

"Don't you sass me!"

"And don't you give me any of your lip!"

"You twins shut up!" commanded a sergeant, and that ended the quarrel for the next half hour. If one of the twins had hoped the other would show the white feather, he was disappointed. Both were men of sand, and both would have recklessly exposed themselves but for the repeated admonitions of the captain. At Fair Oaks, on the retreat up the peninsula, the Third was detached to hold a highway bridge over a small creek. It was not to hold it against masses of the enemy, but against cavalry seeking to fall upon the flank. Company "B" was detached to cross the bridge and picket the road beyond, and as the twins stood together they came very near treating each other respectfully for the first time. That is, Eaton Barnes, in an absent moment, observed:

"Wall, we'll give 'em hell if they come this way!"

"You bet we will!" replied Calhoun Barnes.

Then Eaton Barnes suddenly remembered that he was "down" on the other Barnes, and he turned on him with:

"Oh, you are here, are you! Didn't know but you had got a furlough and gone home to see about the squash crop!"

"WHERE'S YOUR HAND, OLD MAN?"

"Yes, I'm here!" replied Calhoun Barnes, getting red hot in an instant, "and if you feel like crawling into the bushes I'll do the fighting for two men!"

"Don't give me any of your chin!"

"And don't bristle up to me unless you want an ear knocked off!"

The captain ordered them to shut up, and at the same time company "B" was advanced to a turn in the bush-fringed highway. Five minutes later the enemy appeared, and there was hot skirmishing. The company held the road for ten minutes and then fell back on its supports, and it was just as the order was given to retreat that Eaton Barnes received a bullet in the right leg and went down. His chum did not miss him for a moment, but when he did he handed his musket to a comrade and started up the road at a run. It was now being swept by the enemy's fire, and 50 men shouted to him to come back, but he covered the 40 rods with the hot lead singing around his ears and kicking up the dust about his feet. Two dead and three wounded men had been left behind. Eaton Barnes lay on the broad of his back, half stupefied by the shock of the bullet, when some one lifted him up, gave his body a half twist, and before he could understand matters he was back across the bridge and Calhoun Barnes was saying:

"Drat his hide; I jest saved him 'cause he's the meanest man and the biggest liar in the regiment!"

"Oh! It was you, eh!" muttered the wounded man. "I'd like to know what right a critter like you has to jump in and drag me around! I'll jest thank you to mind your own bizness after this!"

From that time on we knew that the twins had the highest respect and esteem for each other, and their quarrels and wrangling was simply a cover to hide their real feelings. Eaton Barnes lay in the hospital for many weeks, and hardly a day passed that Calhoun didn't say to some member of the company:

"Do you know, I jest believe that miserable critter stood right there and held out his leg in hopes to git shot and have an easy time in the hospital? It would have served him right if the bullet had shattered the bone and the leg had had to come off. I've stood a heap of sass from the feller, and if he ever comes back to the company I shall have to turn to and give him an awful lickin'!"

And in the hospital at Washington Eaton Barnes never let slip an opportunity of saying to the comrades around him:

"If it hadn't ben for the critter next to me I'd have got off all right. He ain't got no sand, you know, and I had to keep bracin' him up or he'd have run away. I'll lick him outer his butes when I git back to old company 'B.'"

The meeting between the twins when Eaton Barnes finally returned afforded a good deal of amusement. Calhoun Barnes was cleaning his gun in front of his tent when Eaton came along and halted to say:

"Why, you here yet! They told me your mother had cried you out of the army!"

"Oh, they did!" replied Calhoun, as he kept his eyes on his gun. "Wall, I heard that you did nothing but cry for three weeks because a bullet barked your leg. Don't you want a rag to wipe your eyes?"

"I'll make you holler for mercy before you are a day older!"

"You couldn't lick a fly!"

That was all. They were both glad in their hearts to see each other, but neither wanted to be the first to admit it. They were tent-mates and chums again, and though they had their daily quarrels as before we gave them no further attention. We had come at last to understand them.

Three months later, as Grant swept down on the wilderness to hunt for his old adversary, the Third regiment was on the left center and one of those on the advance line. Shoulder to shoulder the twins forced their way through the thickets and over the bogs, and as they advanced Eaton Barnes took occasion to say:

"Mebbe you don't know where we are headed for? From the way your tongue is hangin' out seems you think you're on a coon hunt."

"Don't give me none o' your chin!" replied Calhoun. "If you run away I'll shoot you in the back!"

"If I run it will be to catch you!"

"Don't you dare call me a liar!"

"If I don't lick you to-morrer then I hope to die!"

Five minutes later all the men in the line were down on their faces and blazing away at the enemy so hidden by the foliage that they seemed like specters in gray flitting about. Presently there was a rush, and the blue lines were pushed back. There was another rush, and the gray lines had to give way. The dead rested in the rank growth—the wounded clung to plant and bush and cried out in terror at the loneliness of such a battle field.

"Good God! What a place to die in!" exclaimed Eaton Barnes during a lull in the firing.

"Oh, you're gettin' creepy, eh!" sneered Calhoun, as he turned.

"No more than you are! Lord, but I never saw a soldier with such a white face as you are carryin', and you can't keep your chin still!"

"Just mind your own chin; it is wobblin' like a loose wheel. I'll make you eat dirt after this fight is over!"

"You'll never see the day you can do it!"

"Attention, company B! Left oblique—march!"

It was a move to reenforce a part of the hard-pressed line, and after advancing ten rods company B found itself in a slaughter trap. The fire of the confederates on that short front was simply terrific. Their bullets flew like the snow flakes of winter, and bush and plant and young tree were cut and riven and splintered as if lightning had played among them. The federals were outnumbered, but they would not fall back. For a quarter of an hour the fire was returned, even by men who were wounded twice and thrice, and more than one veteran went to earth cheering his comrades on. Of a sudden Eaton Barnes dropped his musket, threw up his hands and pitched headlong.

"Got it, eh!" exclaimed Calhoun Barnes as he whirled about. "I've allus said you could stop a bullet as well as a haystack, and here's proof of it. Say, old man—?"

But he did not finish. A bullet plowed into his breast, and he reeled—staggered—dropped his musket and sank down beside his chum.

"W-what is it?" asked the latter.

"I'm hit, too! Where's your hand, old man?"

"Here—here! So we are to die here? Say, Barnes, I ain't mad at you, and never was!"

"And I ain't mad at you. I always liked you. It was just my way, you know."

"And just my way, too. I wouldn't have traded you off for Gen. Grant himself. And now—now—"

"Good-by, Eaton. Is that the boys cheering?"

"Aye! they are holding the line! Your hand—where is it?—good-by—good—!"

"And the twins died together, and in dying they made it all right between them," said the sergeant of the burial party as he looked down upon them next morning.

Justifiable Homicide.

Judge—What have you to say in answer to the charge of having shot this man?

Prisoner—Your honor, I asked him if he liked my open fire, and he said it was a grand thing.

Judge—Discharged!—Town Topics.

Two Questions.

"Will you always love me?"

"Will you always be lovable?"—Detroit Free Press.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Reasons Why Shallow Culture Is Preferred to Deep Culture.

Every year the question, "Which is preferable for corn, deep or shallow culture?" is agitated, and each year the advocates for shallow culture show an increase in numbers. The Farm, Field and Fireside has recently opened its columns to this annual discussion. From Columbia, Mo., a correspondent writes as follows:

Shallow culture has the preference for these reasons: 1. In the average season a larger yield will be obtained. 2. The plants are able to withstand a drought with less damage. 3. Cutting the roots of the corn plant is avoided. 4. An acre of corn can be kept free from weeds and properly crushed on the surface by surface tillage for less money and with less effort than by deep tillage. 5. The land is left in a condition to be better protected from washing and more easily handled the next season, or can be sown to grass, wheat or oats very much more conveniently than if ridged, as will be the case in deep tillage.

A Macon farmer writes favoring a thorough and deep preparation of the soil previous to seeding, after which shallow culture is advised. "It has been demonstrated shallow plowing on lands deeply prepared has a tendency to hold the moisture. In the south rapid cultivation is required, and an implement that cuts a wide slice is used. We use a sweep or scrape that cuts from 18 to 24 inches, that scrapes up the soil in rows running very shallow."

An Ohio farmer says: Shallow, for the following reasons: 1. Deep cultivation cuts off the lateral roots of the plants and thereby weakens their growth and lessens the crop. 2. The ridges turn the water away from the hills when rain does come and the hollows conduct it away from the field, if the ground is at all rolling, or, to low places, where it is not so much needed, and the field is left very rough. 3. Shallow cultivation implies that there are many teeth or tongues to the cultivator, and these stir the ground more, break up the clods and crust if any much better, make a good deal better mulch for the corn and leave the ground smooth. Then when rain comes it soaks in all over the surface and is stored up for the benefit of the corn. 4. Shallow cultivation is easier on man and beast and tools and can be continued till the stalks are in tassel with much profit.

Experiments With Wheat.

At the Kansas station subsoiling for wheat has not benefited the yield. It has, on the contrary, apparently reduced the yield over that on surface plowed ground in nearly every instance it has been tried. As to the time of seeding wheat, the results of the past season's experiments confirm those of former years. The best yields were obtained from seedings made about the third week in September. It has been shown that a yearly application of 20 tons of barnyard manure to the acre is decidedly detrimental, in that it causes an excessive growth of straw and a failure to develop kernel. The rotation experiments in which wheat is followed by some leguminous catch crop, sown as soon as the wheat is harvested and removed or plowed under in time to again sow the ground to wheat that same fall, have only just been begun, the past year being the only season in which wheat has been grown on this plan. The wheat seeded on soy bean stubble gave the best yields.

The test of varieties is of special interest the past year, in that it shows the comparative hardiness of some 50 leading varieties grown at the station for several years. Out of the whole number only the Turkey, Tasmanian Red and Crimean withstood the severe freeze in November so as to yield at the rate of ten bushels or more per acre. Wheat grown continuously without manure on a measured acre for 17 years in succession has produced an average yearly yield of 19.57 bushels. The crop was completely winter killed during three of these years so that only 14 crops were harvested, and two of them were partly winter killed. The average yield of the 14 crops harvested is 20.76 bushels.

Grain Versus Pasture.

It used to be common for farmers who had fine pastures, especially on land that was annually overflowed, to boast that they could fatten beeves more cheaply on grass than on grain. But that time has passed, according to American Cultivator, which says:

The pasture has not been wholly superseded, for the farmer who has good pasture still has the advantage, provided he supplements pasture with grain. In spite of the fact that the pasture supplies food without labor, while the corn crop, if grown and harvested as it should be, requires much labor, the latter is much the cheaper feed. There is comparatively little beef now grown which comes from pasture alone. Even in the blue grass region of Kentucky western grain is largely used to supplement the feed of stock which are still fattened on pasture. There is probably no richer grass in the world than the Kentucky blue grass, which is, however, identical with the June grass in our northern states. But for cheap nutrition, and especially for stock that is being fattened, it is no match for Indian corn. The grain of a good corn crop has more nutritive value than the grain of any of the smaller grains. And there is besides a great deal of nutritive value in the cornstalks. This is now appreciated by western farmers more than it ever has been before. It is the value of cornstalks as feed that has done as much as anything else to make corn supersede pasture as a means for fattening cattle.

ITEMS IN ONION CULTURE.

Popular Varieties For Market—Yield Per Acre—The Transplanting System.

"What are best varieties of market onions, and their ordinary yield per acre? Do you recommend the transplanting system, referred to in bulletin 39, 'Onion Culture,' of the United States department of agriculture?" These queries from Macon county, Ills., are answered by Country Gentleman as follows:

The most popular varieties of onions for market are: White—Southport White Globe; red—Large Red Wethersfield; yellow—Yellow Globe Danvers. There are others, but the above are considered the most profitable. Yellow onions being greatest in demand, the Globe Danvers variety, owing to its uniform shape, bright color and excellent quality, is universally accepted as the standard. It will keep better than any other kind, and even if accidentally frozen in storage, if more covering is added and it is left alone until thoroughly thawed, it will come out little the worse for its experience. The writer has grown no other variety for market for 15 years. Much of the success of the crop depends upon the quality and freshness of the seed sown. It is better to pay $1 a pound more for a selected strain of a reliable seedhouse than to be fooled by cheap seed. Northern grown seed is preferable to Californian.

In the yield of onions per acre there is a very wide range, from 200 to 1,000 bushels, and these numbers are not quite the extremes either, for occasionally a crop of 1,200 bushels is heard of, and it is by no means uncommon to see crops of less than 200 bushels. But a man who can average 300 to 600 may consider himself a successful onion grower, while 400 to 500 is a very fair crop. The width of the rows, the quality and quantity (varying from four to six pounds per acre) of seed sown, the adaptability of the soil and the extent to which it is fertilized, the attention given to cleanliness and cultivation—these are the factors governing the size of the crop.

The transplanting system has many advocates, principally among the younger growers; the older hands seem content with their success by the usual method. The chief advantage appears to be that the crop can be secured early, at a time when prices are likely to be good. On the other hand, there is much extra labor attached to the transplanting plan, though if the land is prepared before hand and kept stirred with the harrow or other implement so as to destroy all sprouting weed seeds much less weeding will be required after the plants are once set. It is said also that the yield is larger and the bulbs are more uniform in size, but against this must be charged the expense of sowing in cold frame or hotbed (if very early onions are desired), the trimming of roots and tops before setting and the transplanting itself, the last a job of some magnitude when done on a large scale. The varieties named above are well adapted to transplanting, but the Prize Taker, on account of its large size, is the favorite for the purpose. Its keeping properties, however, are distrusted by many. Under favorable conditions and with the best treatment transplanted onions can be harvested Aug. 1 or very soon after.

Rhubarb For Early Market.

"The simplest and cheapest way to force rhubarb without the use of glass is to place a few barrels over the plants in early spring. In some localities the mere protection from the wind and cold afforded by a box or tub will bring in the pieplant a week or two earlier. The heat produced by the fermentation of fresh manure, stable litter, forest leaves or other convenient material will still further hasten the product. Sometimes a few pieces of wood are set close together under the bottom rim of the barrel to serve as a lid and to allow the escape of steam which might injure the young shoots. If it is worth your while to study the daily changes, you might use a box with a movable cover. I have never heard of any other method of forcing rhubarb plants in a small way where they stand." Thus writes a contributor to Rural New Yorker. He adds:

"On a large scale some modification of the same principle must be used, such as that suggested for asparagus. The cultivation of the two crops is the same in all essentials. The forcing of either crop under glass involves an entirely different principle—viz, the hurrying out of all the vitality stored up in the roots, the exhausted clumps being thrown away. The forcing of plants where they stand involves the principle that plants forced in the field must be allowed every advantage to recuperate. These are the only two methods. Other so called methods are merely variations in practice adapted to local conditions."

Corrosive Sublimate Treatment.

The following directions for the use of Bolley's corrosive sublimate treatment emanates from the Rhode Island station:

Corrosive sublimate can be bought at drug stores in the form of crystals. Two and one-fourth ounces of these crystals should be dissolved in a few gallons of hot water, and enough cold water added to make 15 gallons of solution. The whole should then be well stirred. In preparing the solution and treating the seed use wooden vessels only. Two barrels with wooden faucets are convenient, the solution being drawn from one to the other whenever it is desired to remove the potatoes. The potatoes may also be put in a sack and dipped into the solution. The same solution may be used repeatedly. The whole tubers, after first being washed, should be placed in the solution for 1½ hours, then spread out to dry and cut and planted as usual. This solution is extremely poisonous and should not be allowed to get into the mouth nor into wells, springs, etc., nor be left where animals can gain access to it.

A HANDSOME DWELLING.

This Design Shows a Beautiful Modern Home—Costs $7,500 to Build.

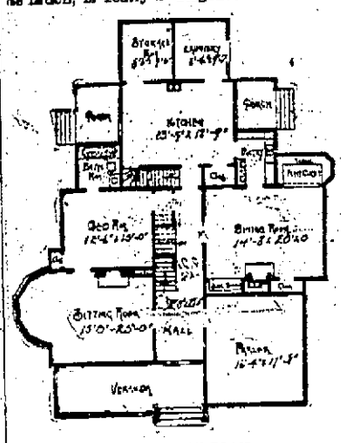
[Copyright, 1898, by George Palliser, 22 Park place, New York.]

In building a house care should always be taken to have the exterior in harmony with the building which your neighbor has erected—that is, providing that his home is anything like what you would desire. And should your home be the first on that property you should set a good example for your neighbor to follow. Put up a house that you hope will be your permanent home and plan it accordingly. Put in all the comforts possible, and by so doing you will add greatly to the value of your own and the surrounding property, which,

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

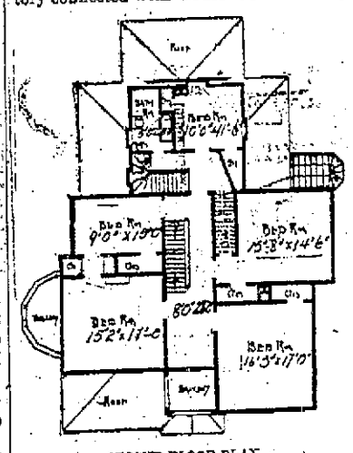
when also built up with correspondingly good houses, will add still more to your interest.

The building here illustrated is one which we built a short time ago, and we have had the great pleasure of seeing several finished and others in course of erection on very similar lines, costing about the same amount of money. Everybody was interested, and each co-operated with his neighbor who was going to build, and thus all were well paid, for these buildings were within a stone's throw of each other, and the natural result was that the group was harmoniously planned. It is without that great irregularity so often seen in groups where one house is very beautiful, while the next, which may have cost just as much, is really a disgrace to the community, because the owner, thinking his plans and ideas A1 and impossible to improve upon, has gone ahead regardless of the efforts of his neighbors, who were as much concerned in his home as he was himself.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

This design is handsome, and floor plans have been carefully studied out. Front is 53 feet; depth, 57 feet; cellar, 7 feet; first story, 10 feet 4 inches; second floor, 9 feet 4 inches; foundation walls were built of stone, which, when covered with vine creeper, produces a very pretty effect; veranda piers of brick, cellar floor concreted and all walls hard finished; building sheathed, papered and clapboarded two stories; gables and roofs shingled; front and rear stairs on first floor; conservatory connected with house on first floor,



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

with southern exposure; open fireplaces of brick and oak mantels in sitting and dining rooms; bathrooms on first and second floors; washtub, boiler, range and sink on first floor and sink in the butler's pantry; two balconies on second floor; piped complete for gas; three finished rooms and storeroom in attic; stairs of oak; hall, including floor, and dining room of quartered oak; sitting room, cherry; parlor painted white and gold; rest of house pine, carefully filled and varnished; exterior work painted three coats throughout; portable furnace in cellar. Cost to build will not exceed $7,500.

Roof Construction.

A roof that has numerous hips, valleys, dormers, etc., requires the utmost care in the application of its roof covering to avoid the leaks that are liable to occur. One thing to be especially avoided is sharp angles in the tin or metal work of the roof, particularly around towers that join the roof. Sharp angles have a great tendency to crack the metal and thus a leak is formed. Leaks in tin work frequently arise from water lodging and freezing in some of the sharp angles of the work. This is especially true of those that join the side of a steep roof. The angle formed between the tower and the roof is very sharp, and makes a very dangerous place for leaks. No leaks need occur if the work is properly constructed. All that is necessary is to use some furring where the tower joins the roof, and give the tin work a proper pitch so that water will not collect and freeze in the valley formed between the tower and main roof.—American Homes.

Stoves and Chimneys.

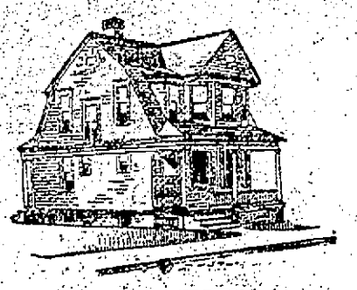
Burn small pieces of zinc in your coal fire to remove soot from stove and chimney. Mix black lead with turpentine to black a stove, especially for a stove which has become red from too hot a fire. Do not use it on a hot stove. Blacking put on a stove too warm burns off easily and leaves an unsightly red place.—Exchange.

COZY SUBURBAN HOME.

Artistic In Appearance and Can Be Built For About $1,800.

[Copyright, 1898, by George Palliser, 22 Park place, New York.]

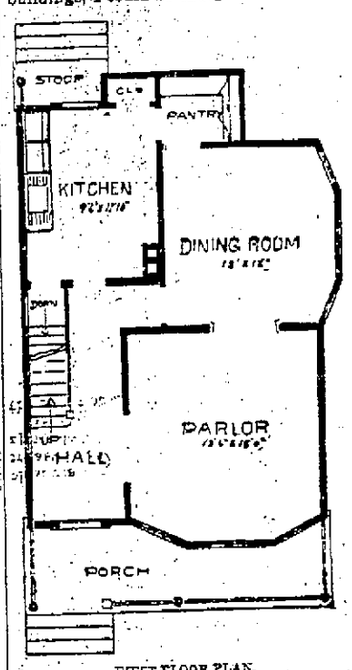
The smart Alecks abound who know all about how to build houses cheap and sell them dear, who can produce a dollar's



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

worth for 50 cents and have pet hobbies and theories on the subject of everything they touch. No one can advise them, nor will they learn by experience. No matter how much it costs, they still keep on in the old rut, and their money is nearly always frittered away. When these people build, it is invariably found they have produced something so unique that no one else wants it. It has also cost far more than it is worth or will ever sell for, becomes a drug on the market and at last sells at a ridiculously small figure simply because it is undesirable.

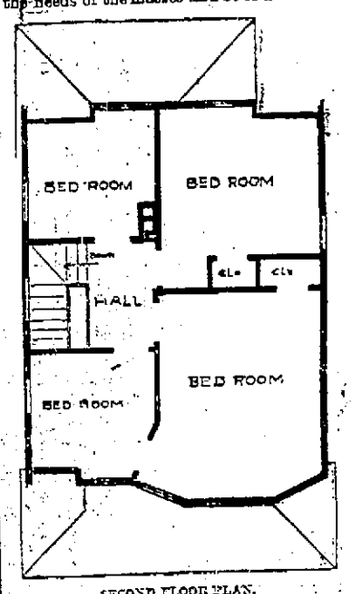
Now, this is not an exaggeration, as every thinking man must be aware. If I had a tithe of the money I know of some men wasting in pet schemes and theories in the way of land improvements and buildings, I could be independent for the



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

rest of my life and work no more. I see rich men and corporations backing up and supplying money to those who only know how to spend and get away with it. I see them working and grading on land that is valuable by reason of its natural attractions, and they are robbing it of all its loveliness and creating bills of expense for themselves and those to follow because of ignorance alone. But blessed are the ignorant, for they do a great deal of good sometimes without knowing it. They create work, and that helps the laborer, and, though their energies are misapplied to their own good, they yet bring good to others. And as long as the world lasts we shall have these people with us and must make the most of them. It is only by contrasting results between the practical man and the theorist that we can measure real success and arrive at a true appreciation of the labor of the former.

He who works to win must get down to the needs of the masses and be of and with



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

them, and this cottage is such as the majority of home seekers will appreciate. It is within their means, at a cost of from $1,500 to $1,800, and is withal a cozy, artistic home. If those who are building up suburban localities would put up enough of such homes, they could sell ten where they now sell one of twice the cost. The people need what they can honestly pay for, and if the theorist will realize this he will save himself much trouble and money.

American Architecture.

The architecture of a country is supposed to give a good index of the character of its people. Although the general style of the architecture may be modeled upon the classical style of antiquity, it receives such modifications through the taste of the people, as well as from climatic and sociological conditions, as to give it a national individuality. But America is more cosmopolitan than any other nation. It has little homogeneity in its tastes, and owing to its great size, varying climate and its very unequal distribution of population, it can show little unity in the conditions that affect architecture. This is the reason why we have no national style of architecture at present. We are elective in our tastes. We take a little from one country and a little from another, and it is not always the best that we take, nor do the various things that we select always harmonize.—Brooklyn Eagle.